HENNESSY'S
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,248—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Grand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9570
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6933	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5234		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	9598
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,535	Grimont	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregorj, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 611	Rs. 315	Rs. 115

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cralletto	5,891	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 152

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 650.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Aug., at 12 a.m. calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 11th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiodi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

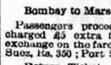
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	29th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

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CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT OF INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Southampton, as the case may be, take Instructions as to Passengers' Baggage, &c.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 9-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for breakness, Rs. 35 per mensem (excluding Syce). Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD been in the market, delivered free in Bombay. Special Rs. 5 per cwt., Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Horaby Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
170, F. S. MADON & Co., Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Deputy Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treasures & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Parsons & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. F. L. Batliwalla & Co., Bombay.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Forms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST"
BUT
"THE BEST."
WATSON'S DUNDEE
WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 5	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 5	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 9	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 0	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 7	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 5	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	65 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 0	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 5	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 2	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 0	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 12	48 9	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. His Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may insure for Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being three less than the Premiums before mentioned.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 29-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Where insurable interest exists health, and thereby Premium Scales or Rates of Premium, are not considered.

S. N. ADDIS,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, (By Special Request.) THE MESSENGER BOY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, THE GEISHA.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

SALE NOTICE.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT will be KEPT OPEN, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 6th.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

A GOOD REWARD FOR A CLUE TO A BIG THEFT CASE.

RECENTLY a BIG ROBBERY took place at Hyderabad, Deccan, at the Residence of RAJA RAJ DUR SHEO LAL MOTILAL, consisting of GOLD and PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, such as Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies and other Precious Stones, Gold Mohurs and Nizam's G. Sale Hy. Shares of the value of TWO LACS and one Thousand Rupees, all aggregating about six Lacs.

Any one giving a clue to the trace of the above theft to JAI NARAYAN BINDURNAL DANI, Esqr, Raja Bahadur Shivi I Motilal's Agent at his Office at Kalbadevi, Bombay, will be amply rewarded.

Bombay, 4th August, 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

SIXTY YEARS.

Rs. 36,50,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39 42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1883, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 36 and-a-half Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be payable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
an I the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1904.
Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed), if no allotment is made and it will be forfeit d if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust proper y consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Others to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees.
H. E. HART, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

NOW READY.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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ARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

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RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1903, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS,

GAIETY THEATRE.

22ND AND 26TH AUGUST.

SONGS: DANCES: BANJOE BAND.
CHORUS OF 40 AND ORCHESTRA.
THE CAKE WALK.

Proceeds, after defraying expenses, will be devoted to purchasing a PIANO for the SISTERS' QUARTERS, at St. George's Hospital and to the NURSING FUND.

Stalls (first two rows) .....Rs. 5.
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Dress Circle .....Rs. 4.
Pit Stalls.....Rs. 3 and 2.
Pit.....Re. 1.

Box Office at Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE'S, Esplanade Road.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND THE FOLLOWING MUSICIANS WANTED:

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to THE DIRECTOR, of His Excellency the Governor's Band, Government House, Kirkee, "British Military or Ex-Military Bandsmen only need apply."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1904, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of a PROPOSED NEW BUILDING to be built on Plot No. 68, Hornby Road Estate. All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Charles F. Stevens, Second Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd August. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
for R. LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. August 1904.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 8th August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1904.

APPLICATIONS are invited to FILL FOUR APPOINTMENTS, of Rs. 200—30 in the Clerical Establishment of the Forest Department of the Government of India. Only Candidates of considerable experience in Government Offices and with testimonials of the highest class need apply. Applications addressed to THE REGISTRAR, Foreign Office, Simla, which should be in Candidate's own handwriting, will be received up to August 15th. Copies of testimonials will not be returned.

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Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000
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Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies of lace shades, bobbins and chimnies. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 each.—M. A. SOLOMON & Co., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nispon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lifts always available.

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A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
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COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co,	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky,

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used [illegible] Mixture, and found it [illegible] Mrs. L. Ashwell, Glasgow, Bombay.

ENO'S INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL 'FRUIT DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER. SALT.'

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ.

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s., per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, &c., Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAMB, Medical Publisher, 14, COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—TREACHER & CO., LD, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other means; warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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INSURANCES

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,000,000
ASSURANC

A Hospital Nurse's Suffering.

She candidly admits that her lasting cure is due to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and that nothing else could help her.

14, Blueschool Street, Hereford, England, 17th August, 1902.

"DEAR SIRS,—I thought you would perhaps like to know of the good your medicine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, has done me, and if you care to publish my letter I do not mind your doing so, because it may be the means of saving others from suffering. I used to be a hospital nurse until I was taken seriously ill with kidney and bladder trouble. I had noticed for 3 or 4 weeks that there was something wrong with me; I could not get any refreshing sleep at nights, and I used to feel quite 'done up' when I arose in the mornings; all the day I was tired and wretched.

Miss Day.
(From a Photo.)

"I did not give up my work without a struggle, however, and kept trying all sorts of medicines which I thought might help me. But instead of improving, far worse symptoms came; the kidney's secretions were irregular, and I was fast losing strength.

"I knew it was no good to try to hold out any longer, so I gave up my position in the hospital, and stayed at home. I was obliged to take to my bed, where I lay for 11 weeks. The urinary trouble had now got so serious that I had to use a catheter. I was also suffering agonies from inflamation of the bladder.

"It was when I was in this condition that my mother got some of your medicine, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, for me to try. I took the medicine carefully following the directions, and before long, to my delight, there was a decided improvement; the kidneys became better, and I had sound, refreshing sleep.

"After a few days I was able to get up, and soon I was improved in every way. There were no more urinary troubles, and the inflamation of the bladder was cured.

"I don't know what I should have done if I had not heard of and used Doan's kidney medicine. I have never come across anything so reliable as Doan's; indeed, nothing else I tried gave me any relief. Again thanking you, dear sirs, I remain, Yours faithfully, (Signed) (Miss) E. A. DAY."

On March 25th, 1903, our representative called on Miss Day, and asked her whether her cure had proved lasting. She replied emphatically, "I am glad to say it has; I have kept in splendid health since Doan's Pills cured me, and have never had any sign of the old disorders coming back."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,80,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

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RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

OUR SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposits accounts which carry interest, at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
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at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... „ 18,00,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... „ 400,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 5-16	=	— 9-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96 3-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 15-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26 11-16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	58 1-2	=	— 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin „	2·46 1-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·88	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent	= + 1-8
6 „ „ Rice „ Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent	= unchanged
3 „ „ Rice „ Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 7-8	per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 7-8	per cent	= + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000
Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Madras Rs. 90,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 1-8, J.-A., firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 sellers.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 1-8 A.-S. value quieter

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 A.-S. done
Brown 32 1-4 A.-S., sellers

COFFEE—
Quiet in New York, 7 1-2.

ARRIVALS—
Steamer "Dumbea."

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 9,000. Spot 6·00 —4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 + 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·26	5·24	5·22
—7	—5	—4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·18	5·15	5·14
—4	—4	—4
Feb.-Mch.		Mch-April
5·14		5·15
—4		—4

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... nil
Do. last year 300
Exports to Great Britain 1,0.0
Do. do Continent 2,000

In New York—

Spot	10·45 unchgd
Futures, month of December ...	9·35 + 4
Do. do. March ...	9·61 + 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-8 unchgd
Futures, month of Sept ...	9·63 + 4
Do. do. Dec. ...	9·42 + 7
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 4th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,102 bales.
Wheat	17,003 cwts.
Linseed	17,203 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,870 „
Gingellyseed	115 „
Poppyseed	1,079 „
Groundnuts	208 „
Castorseed	4,753 „
Rice	10,132 „
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	2,273 „
Mowrseed	7,239 „
Gram	647 „
Joowar	4,595 „
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

We have had moderately heavy rain in Bombay and its vicinity during the past few days, but from Guzerat and Kathiawar complaints of the want of rain are still to hand. The outlook, for the renewed advance of the monsoon to these districts is, however, rather more favorable. In some parts of the Deccan, also, rain is badly wanted. From all other parts of the country, crop reports are satisfactory, good rain having fallen in the Berars, where it was urgently needed, since our last mail report.

Business continues to drag in Bombay, as is usual at this time of the year. In the cotton market a small turnover is reported daily at Colaba, but there is little or nothing doing for export. In new crops we hear of some purchases by local mills for early deliveries of Bengals, at prices considerably above the parity of home equivalents. There is a small business passing in seeds and wheat for export, but these markets are also dull, compared with the activity of last month. In imports there is no improvement to record as the course of the monsoon up to the present time is not sufficiently good to ensure renewed activity in these markets in the immediate future. Money remains easy, sterling exchange is quiet but steady at previous quotations, Government Paper advanced since last mail left, with a good enquiry from investors, who have some difficulty in finding any other remunerative outlet for the large amount of funds lying idle, pending trade requirements.

COTTON.

The satisfactory advices received throughout July of the progress of the American crop are fully confirmed by the agricultural Bureau report issued on the 3rd instant giving the average condition in 11 cotton states as 91·6 per cent, this being an improvement of 3·6 per cent during the month. The weather for the next two months will be anxiously watched as on it depends the final out-turn, of what up to the present time, points to be the largest crop ever known in the trade. The deficiency of the present season may be amply compensated for in the near future, and all anxiety regarding supplies, be set at rest for the ensuing season. Meanwhile, prices are slowly giving way, and though some rallies may be experienced in the current month, a return to a lower scale of rates should soon be experienced. The future of the market is, however, entirely dependant on the weather experienced in the growing belts, and this being so, due caution is necessary.

The following are the daily spot prices of Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since last week :—

	Liverpool	New York.
July	29th ....6·14	10·70
„	30th ....6·14	10·70
Aug.	1st 7	10·70
„	2nd ....6·14	10·50
„	3rd ....6·04	10·45
„	4th ....6·00	10·45

Locally our market remains quite steady, for ready and near deliveries, and notwithstanding lower quotations for future deliveries of Americans, prices of our new crops show little change since last mail. The stocks in mills on the 30th June last are published this week as being 86,046 candies, equal to 172,092 bales, which, added to the estimated stock at Colaba on the same date, viz. 266,053 bales, gives a total of 428,145 bales in Bombay, on 30th June 1904. The Mills are all working full time, and supplies may fall short of demand before the new crops come to market. This fully accounts for the steadiness in our spot markets, and some little anxiety with regard to the near future. There is some improvement to record in the crop prospects since our last report. Timely rain has fallen throughout the Berars and portions of Khandeish. Heavy rain in the United Provinces is still reported and a break is now needed in those districts. In Guzerat and Kathiawar, however, rain holds off, though the weather is cloudy. It is now urgently needed for all crops.

We have not had active markets since last mail left. Selections at Colaba are getting more and more difficult, and viewing the position of the staple, holders are not keen sellers except at full rates. There is also some dispute between the Mills as buyers, and the dealers as sellers, regarding the settlement of tare, which has caused a hitch in some transactions this week. This, however, is merely temporary and should shortly be adjusted in a satisfactory way to both parties concerned.

We quote as follows for new crops :—

Fine M. G. Bengals	.....November	Rs. 221
do.	do. ..... December	Rs. 210
do.	do. ..... January	Rs. 205
F. G. (M. G.) do	... ... do.	Rs. 187
F. G. (H. G.) do	... ... do,	Rs. 186
F. G. (M. G.) Khandeish	do.	Rs. 211
Fine M. G. Damanganum	January	Rs. 229
„ M. G. Berars fair staple	do.	Rs. 235
Good M. G. Broach	..... March	Rs. 235

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	8,885
Receipts from 1st Oct. to Aug. 4th ...	20,84,528
Shipments for week to Europe ...	1,495
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6,903
Total	8,399
Shipments from 1st Oct. to Aug. 4th	
Europe	9,39,848
Japan	2,61,841
China	23,400
Coast Ports	15,020
Total	12,41,009
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	512
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	100

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 8,000
Imports	do nil.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·26	5·24	5·22
+2	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·21	5·18	5·17
+3	+3	+3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5·17	5·18	
+3	+3	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets are quiet but steady, and the volume of business passing is restricted, as sellers are not willing to meet buyers at prices offered by the latter. Linseed has remained at about Rs. 6-4 to 6-3 per cwt. throughout the week with little doing. Rapeseed is rather steadier following home advices, but little business is passing. Poppyseed is unchanged at about Rs. 6-2 per cwt. with a small enquiry. Castorseed is steady at about 8 annas per candy advance on last mail quotations with a moderate enquiry. In wheat there has been a better demand from shippers and a fair business was reported at a slight advance on previous quotations. Stocks in Bombay are small.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	8,885 bales
Wheat	113,901 cwts
Linseed	109,095 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	29,575 „
Gingellyseed	3,720 „
Poppyseed	13,727 „
Groundnuts	1,343 „
Castorseed	40,715 „
Rice	195,703 „
Myrabolams	1,032 „
Cottonseed	19 295 „
Mowrseed	70,098 „
Gram	7,000 „
Jowar	20,181 „
Maize	93 „

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet, Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 3 6

Rapeseed.—Tone firm,

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4	0 to 5	6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11	0 to 5	12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5 12	0 to 5	13 0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	2	0

Castorseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	24	1	2

WHEAT.—Tone, firm.

Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29

FREIGHT.

This market remains quiet. Some bookings are reported for ready loading at 14s Antwerp, 14s 3d Havre and 14s 6d Humburg, while wheat for Liverpool August loading was booked at 15s. The quoted rate for picked ports to December next is 14s but the enquiry, from shippers continues very slack. The steamer "Boscombe" was fixed on Saturday last at 14s ready and she has been since put on the berth for Antwerp.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th July last, as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Decrease
Public Deposits	12,92,750	
Other Deposits	935,385	do
Sundries	27,429	Increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	83,840	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Securities	6,92,136	Increase
Loans do.	6,01,435	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased...	3,80,003	do
Balance with other Banks ...	2,58,114	Increase
Sundries	1,331	Decrease
Cash	18,07,223	do

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of 3 1/2 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 65 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a fall of 7 3/4 lakhs. Money is very easy and short fixed deposits for one or two months can scarcely be placed with the Banks even at one per cent. The Bombay Port Trust have advertised a four per cent. debenture Loan for 60 years, of Rs. 36,50,000, tenders to be made up to 1 p.m., on the 30th August. In the present state of the money market such an investment will be eagerly sought after. The present quotation for Port Trust Bonds due 1933 is Rs. 105 1/2 and they are very difficult to obtain at this rate.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE,

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 22nd July.

	Rs.
Silver coin	13,57,25,538
Gold coin and bullion	18,21,05,311
Silver held as security	nil
Total of notes in circulation ... Rs.	41,71,30,973.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 40 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday fifty lakhs was put up for tender of which 48·60 lakhs was taken up in bills at 1s. 4d. and 1·40 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. being the same rates as were obtained last week. Tenderers received 10 per cent. For next week a further increase of 10 lakhs is advertised, the amount for allotment having been raised to 60 lakhs. Extra Bills to the extent of 1 lakh on Madras are advised at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The mail of the 22nd July brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 13,10,000
Bombay	„ 12,50,000
Madras	„ 3,80,000
Total ...	Rs. 29,40,000

The mail of the 29th July brings £540,000 silver and £30,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 25,50,000
Bombay	„ 8,30,000
Madras	„ 3,50,000
Total ...	Rs. 37,30,000

The mail of the 5th August brings £70,000 silver, and £80,000 gold, for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 29,30,000
Bombay	„ 12,10,000
Madras	„ 8,20,000
Total ...	Rs. 49,60,000.

This mail also brings a shipment of £210,000 silver for Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has again been a very dull market throughout the week. Business forthcoming both for ready and forward deliveries is on small lines and there is no change to record in current quotations. Bank T. T, and Demand is offered at even money for near delivery, and the former is obtainable at Is. 4 3-32d. from 15th September and the latter at the same rate for all September. The enquiry is very limited. In Mercantile Paper 3 months' sight D.-A. credits are not saleable under Is. 4 3-16d. for August, and 6 months' sight at Is. 4 5-16d. Forward rates are unchanged and we hear of little or nothing offered. Far Eastern exchanges are slightly steadier following silver.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	Is·3 31-32d. to 1-4
Bank Demand	Is·4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 5-16d to 11-32d
French Francs 8 do do	..... 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do	..... 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	 136
Shanghai 30 do do	 190
Japan 30 do do	 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The monthly settlement on Monday last passed off quietly at Rs, 99 1/4 to Rs. 99 3/8 for cash, and the margin between ready and forward widened to 7 annas before the settlement was completed. The market afterwards firmed up and cash paper was dealt in up to Rs. 99 3/4. The fall in Consols caused a re-action and the price declined to Rs. 99 5/16. This, however, has been partly recovered, as at the close the market is steady at Rs. 99 1/2. A fairly large business was put through during the week.

3 1 2 per cent. cash	Rs. 99·8
3 1 2 per cent 31st August	Rs. 99·4
3 per cent ready	Rs. 86·14

	Repayable	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1925	105 0
4 per cent „ „ ...	1930	105 8
4 per cent „ „ ...	1932	105 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1926	103 4
4 per cent „ „ ...	1943	105 0
5 per cent „ „ ...	Tanna	110 117
5 per cent „ „ ...	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust ...	1959	104
4 per cent „ ...	1962	105

BULLION.

Silver is quiet and a decline of about 8 annas for ready has taken place since our last report. The settlement of the 1st August passed off smoothly. We hear of little doing at the Banks during the week. Gold is steady and in moderate demand.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	3
Do. Dragons	19	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68	14	0
Do. 1st settlement	68	6	0
Do. 2nd do.	68	2	0

Ranigunge Tapoei at Rs. 9-4 and Gapalichuk at Rs. 10-4. The market is quiet.

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,282 1/2, Commercials are steady at Rs. 47. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Dholka are unchanged at Rs. 102. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 522 1/4. Tapti Valley are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 397 1/2 to Rs. 400. In Press shares, Mofusils are steady at Rs. 540. Indian Cotton at Rs. 162 1/2, New Berars at Rs. 540. Hingolees have declined to Rs. 135. In miscellaneous list, Alcocks are quiet at Rs. 280. Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 146, John Roberts at Rs. 160 X. D. Kemps are steady at Rs. 237 X. D. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 530, Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 430, Bombay Telephones are unchanged at Rs. 25 1/2. Bombay Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 7,750 C.-D. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 850, Delhi Flours have declined to Rs. 190. In Mill shares, Centrals are unchanged at Rs. 1,590. Swadeshis have changed hands at Rs. 840. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 5,45. Currimbhais at Rs. 630, Davids at Rs. 225, Standards at Rs. 415. Manockji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 9,080. Morarjis have improved to Rs. 1,810, Sholapurs to Rs. 1,900. Southern Marathas have declined to Rs. 107 1/2, Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 427 1/2. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 362 1/2. Queen Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 530. The rest are unchanged.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th July, 1934, as compared with the statement of 26th July, 1901 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 19, 1934. Rs. a. p.	July 26, 1901. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,85,00,000 0 0	1,85,00,000 0 1
Public Deposits, &c	4,48,47,039 19 3	1,66,45,824 3 0
Other Deposits, &c	9,50,61,692 15 7	9,38,74,355 1 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,36,895 3 8	8,00,732 10 0
Sundries	18,92,060 0 0	18,03,089 14 3
	Rs... 15,52,27,629 3 6	14,54,23,601 12 11

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,75,53,150 5 0	1,78,56,514 5 0
Other authorised Investment	53,58,179 11 0	57,07,739 11 0
Loans on Hoyt and other authorized Securities ...	2,67,05,989 10 4	2,53,21,582 14 4
Accounts of Credit on do ...	1,65,45,551 2 5	1,67,68,873 2 10
Bills discounted &c	2,57,95,617 6 9	2,50,84,268 11 3
Balances with other Banks ...	12,24,092 13 4	12,43,733 9 4
Bullion	... ...	... ...
Dead Stock	18,10,537 14 1	18,10,719 4 4
Stamps	11,511 8 8	11,294 15 2
Suddries	10,88,985 3 2	10,98,466 0 11
	9,67,01,645 10 9	9,44,32,219 7 7
Cash &c., at Head Office ...	3,24,69,330 4 9	2,71,14,177 8 1
Do. at Branches ...	2,60,56,653 4 0	2,42,76,634 13 8
Rs...	15,52,27,629 3 6	14,58,23,031 12 11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	81,76,582	Decrease
Do. at Branches ...	8,75,317	Increase
Other Deposits	11,88,247	Decrease
Post Bills	9,074	Do.

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,45,046	Decrease
Loans	13,82,387	Do.
Accounts of Credit	1,93,732	Increase
Mercantile Bills	7,11,379	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	53,53,351	Do.
Cash at Branches	17,79,819	Do.

GOLD AND SILVER.

SIMLA, 30TH JUNE 1904.

I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

In the month of May 1904—	Imports.	Gold. Exports.	Net Imports.
Weight in ounces ...	308,862	55,050	253,812
Value in rupees ...	1,85,54,976	31,25,713	1,54,28,863
To the end of the month of May 1904—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces ...	567 613	105,639	461,984
Value in rupees ...	3,42,39,2671	20,15,269	2,82,24,3.7

In the month of May 1904—	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
Weight in ounces ...	9,187,429	4,016,790	5,140,639
Value in rupees ...	1,81,33,134	1,00,35,599	81,55,604
To the end of the month of May 1904 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces ...	17,380,361	6,691,329	10,688,732
Value in rupees ...	3,43,43,951	1,59,38,023	1,74,05,928

In the month of May 1904—	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
Weight in ounces ...	...	...	...
Value in rupees ...	3,07,12,740	1,31,31,273	2,35,81,467
To the end of the month of May 1904—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces ...	...	...	...
Value in rupees ...	6,85,74,158	2,29,13,923	4,56,60,235

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

In the month of May 1904 (Progressive)	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
	23,09,815	87,48,237	1,16,58,052
To the end of the month of May 1904	48,20,182	2,03,38,205	2,51,58,387

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of Mar. 1904	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
	27,54,034	91,59,937	1,19,04,971
To the end of the month of May 1904 (Progressive)	43,98,061	2,57,29,379	2,99,27,440

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TARIYEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167 03—Captain and V—Zoolokhabai widow and another vs Syed Zymul Abidin 83—Chitnis M and M
63,2538-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ookudas—Captain and B—(for postponement)
577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bickwell M and M
76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co
77- 3—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannd
652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullian vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co
751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vaujari and others—Balkrishna V N and V
771-03—Parne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Sakioth vs Mavel Francis and others
122-03—K B Mehta Gangabai widow and another vs Dhanjibhoy D and Romer
512-33—H P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazalo vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta
740-03—Unwalla and P—Damoder Dadoba Mantri vs Goswami Goculnathji Jeevanlalji Maharaj Dadhtary and F
336-02—B Razhavaya Doming Philip Patel vs Takarji Ramji —B Mehta

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

471-01—Mirza and M—John Prydderch Parry and another vs P Galanti Bicknell—M and R

Long Causes.

554-03—Little and Co—Sooleman Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Unvalla and P and Captain and V and Crawford B and Co
473-03—Payne and Co—Chandbai widow and others vs Sooleman Allibhoy—Thakurdas and Co
205-30—Bicknell M and R—Promchand Vadilal and others vs G F Bendita and Co—Crawford B and Co
154-33—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Adam Sidick vs Manekji Edulji Contractor and others—K D and Sinoff
103-04—Jehanger and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjivan Motichand—Payne and Co
112-04—Jeejeebhoy and Co—Cholia Framroze—Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co
116-04—Payne and Co—Chemraj Srikissen vs Vaguabdas Kanjiee—Matubhoy J and M
557-02—Pestonjee R and K—Baba Moya Samsudin vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Rehman—T D and Co—M B Chothia
613-

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zambesia, 879 tons Captain C J Faria, sail yesterday for Marmugoa, in ballast.

THE steamer Adato, 2145 tons, Captain J Brodie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 24th July with a cargo of coal

THE Wilson Line steamer wido, 3127 tons, Captain G E Pickering sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidare, 1552 tons, Captain H J Hills, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Secunder, 1073 tons, Captain C W Brebner, F R G S, F S A, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo, and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Princesse Marie, 3577 tons, Captain Berentzen sailed yesterday for Marseilles, and Hamburg, with a general cargo and seven passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3314 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th July via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 25th, 26th, 27th 28th, 29th and 30th July and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 1st, 2nd and 3rd August should be regarded as full Weather Working days for steamers in the Docks and Thursday 4th August as a half weather working day.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

A M S Persens	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
A M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr De Berry	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr H H Heaning	Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat No 1	Baluchi	
Do 2	Karen	
Do 3	Pathan	

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agts.	Destination	Agent.
Diana (Dutch)	696	Pahlson		W & A & Co
Avoca	1410	Lowe		M M & Co
Shahnoor	2193	Davison		E Tabbay
India	2501	Forbes		M & Co
Alitta	1753	Alexander		M M & Co
Flentsin	2355	Goldsmith		P & O S N Co
Maroa	1457	Adams		K N & Co
Anatolia	4167	Leigh	London	10-8 P & O S N Co
Sirdhana	2514	Robinson		M M & Co
Nankin	3207	Schmidt	Colombo	P & O S N Co
Nando	3631	Corran		T Morrison & Co
Ava D	2150	Beddie		Bombay Co
Doo Balkania	2341	Campbell		P R S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
C	Lindula	2180	Tucker	Zanzibar	10-8	M M & Co
D	Clodmoor	2108	Dyason	Harmoogra	6-8	W & A & Co
2	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	5-8	H S Sadlier
4	Haidari	1553	Fruin-Hill	Jeddah	6-8	P S N Co
K	Ambammadi	1252	Galley	Repairing		R & P S N Co
9	Georgic	2793	Fegatti-Bullmore	13-8	F Allur & Co
O	Sharma	221	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shpd & Co
P	Annie	2145	Wie	Port Said	9-8	K Nixon & Co
Q	Oceana	3107	Ratcliffe	Aden	15-8	T M & Co
	Gurland	769	Ebrahim	M Gas	6-8	Shpd & Co
	Mahanadi	941	Hossein	Harbour		Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Director	3166	Blokerstaff	Liverpool	13-8	K Nixon & Co
2	Massilia	3230	Thompson	Liverpool	6-8	W & A & Co
5	Chusan	2142	Tapsfield	Colombo	10-8	P & O C
7	Ocara	2439	Peawick			M & Co
8	St George	2503	Pugh	Dunkirk	6-8	K Nixon & Co
9	City of Agra	2266	Brown	Karachi	13-8	Nixon & Co
10&11	Axenfels	3247	Weissmann	Hamburg	13-8	Glade & Co
12	Persia	4119	Heuning	London	6-8	P & O S N Co
14	Kasar	901	Hirst	Gulf	4-8	M & Co
14	Dwarka	1618	Madean	Gulf	3-8	M M & Co
16	Kangra					

MERCANTILE DRY DOCK.

Indravatie	514	Mahomed	Repairing
Roscombe	2419	Mackenzie	Antwerp

Shpd & Co
18-8 Moss

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Adato s	Brodie	Calcutta, July 24
	Ranee s	Corran	Calcutta, July 19
	Oca. Baldania s	Dunsp	Karachi, July 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Afghan s	Dyster	Mauritius
	Barrefield s	Malcolmson	Calcutta
	Quiquern s	Hills	Calcutta, etc
	Princesse Marie s	Berentzen	Dardanelles, &c
	Ditto s	Pickering	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Haidari, Hill, for Jeddah
" Secunder, Brebner, for Mauritius.

The steamer Axenfels, entered for loading, yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
2	Venetia	2333	Colombo
2	Dalmatia	2019	Liverpool
2	Pentakota	2,204	Rangoon
2	Vedra	1623	Borneo

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	For
2	Arroyo	2307	Colombo
2	Anchusa	747	Karrachee
2	Khedouie	913	Rangoon
2	M Meanatchy	1364	Rangoon
3	Langdale	2,15	Marmagoa
3	Fortunatus	2135	Australia
3	City of Corinth	3191	London
3	Sumatra	2256	London
3	Collegian	1491	London
4	Dunrobin	2349	Karrachee

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
21	Gymeric	Calcutta
30	Twingtow	Rangoon
30	Strathnavis	Calcutta
25	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta
29	Strathmore	Calcutta
30	Admiral Nelson	Batavia
Aug.		
1	Drachenfels	Antwerp
1	Orwell	London
2	Bihara	Rangoon
3	Secundra	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Banca arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 4th instant.
SUEZ, AUG. 4.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 29th July left here at 4 p.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 4th instant, via Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Director s—1604 cwts myrabolams Ebjee Oomersey ; 200 cwts oil cake Glade and Co ; 220 cwt gum ; Narsee and

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 1-2 cwts ivory Abom Pasiya and 7 5 1-4 cwts ivory Jaitha Vally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hossombe s—2000 cwts mowrasee Dharsee Manjee and Co ; 6000 cwts rapeseed and 2000 cwts popseed, Ernst Lam and Co ; 2000 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers ; 1000 tons ore Kiddie Heaven and Co ; 2001 cwts groundnuts A D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwts mowrasee Nanoo Khairaz and Co.

Oceana s—2100 cwts mowrasee Nanoo Khairaz and Co ; 16 cases Rough stone J M Sale Mahomed ; 2000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Axenfels s—110 bales cotton 6000 cwts wheat 3013 cwts linseed and 2712 cwts rapeseed Rallí Brother ; 6012 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwts mowrasee Volkart Brothers ; 8000 cwts wheat Tata and Co.

Cladmoor s—3000 cwts wheat Tata and Co ; 322 cwts wheat bran Wm A Graham and Co ; 10747 cwt rapeseed and 402 cwts linseed Rallí brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Director s—105 cwts Mangoe Rayner Amerchand.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Nankin s—502 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—200 cases cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 468 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co ; 30.0 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 B ales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

AUGUST 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, via Amoor prefert.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisoon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne—Pinhoros, interrupted, (4-8-03)
Cable Dominique—martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used. (4-8-03)
Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (12-2-04)
The Vladivostok route being temporarily closed.
Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta ; the charges are the same as by the Vladivostok route, (2-2-04)
Cable Cayenne—Paramaribo interrupted (14th 04),
Cable Assab Massowah interrupted.
Telegrams for Erythea Except Assab are forwarded via Alexandria, Haifa Kassala (27-7-04.)
Siamese Administration notify that owing to floods, Telegrams to Ayuthia Menamose are subject to delay.
Latest dates of Foreign Mails are received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd August 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	2	14 p.m.	0	29
Teheran	3	2	35 p.m.	0	13
Suez	1	2	35 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 5th August, 1904.

	Maximum Time		Minimum time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	48	0	2
" Karachi	0	17	0	2
" Madras	0	34	0	9

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes lady Constance Howard. "Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, all Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
57 and 59, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Sole Vendors in India and Burmah
of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED
ASTRONOMICAL
INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6 1904.

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

WHEN the telegraphic summaries of Mr. Arnold-Forster's new Army Scheme came to hand, we expressed the opinion that it would not do. Now that we have the full reports of the War Secretary's speech and the debate thrown in the House, we are confirmed in that opinion. We do not know if the intimation that the right hon. gentleman will not seek re-election is in any way the outcome of the reception of his scheme. It was distinctly discouraging. But we cannot see how any more generous treatment could have been afforded it. The Government side of the House was tolerant ; but the Opposition openly laughed it to scorn, though the assistance of the general body of common-sense of the House and the country was bespoken. We learn that Mr. Arnold-Forster spoke for an hour and fifty minutes in a House which was densely crowded, the Peers' gallery overflowing with members of the Upper House, who had come to learn the details of the Scheme. The War Minister told the Commons that he was not prepared to administer the Army under existing conditions. There was no evidence to show that the Army was either in composition or in numbers equal to the needs of the Empire, or that it was fully and scientifically organised for war. We had been maintaining an army in peace, a large proportion of which had been totally unfitted for war, and it was one of the most costly machines ever devised. No one dissented from this opinion. But when he observed that the three years' system of enlistment was bad, and the earliest steps should be taken to put an end to it, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked how long the system had been in force. "Two and a half-years" replied Mr. Arnold-Forster with some asperity, whereupon the House laughed. Being informed that this was no laughing matter, the Opposition shouted with delight. It was useless his telling the House that the system which existed before it, for the purposes of the war, had absolutely broken down, and that the three years' system was a necessary step at the time it was taken. And the prospects of success were not brightened when he admitted that the Army estimates showing an expenditure for the present year of twenty-nine millions were quite illusory. They omitted many things that would be necessary in the future, and it would be his duty not only to arrest the increase, but to diminish the total expenditure.

Discussing the remedy Mr. Arnold-Forster ridiculed the idea of conscription, which he said would cost an additional twenty-six millions a year, while the number of troops would be the same as at present. He did not show how he arrived at this calculation. The total force of men in the Navy, Army and Auxiliary forces is a million and seventy thousand, a gigantic total which he did not think the House could seriously think was required. We imagine the House would think differently after it had heard expert evidence. We are glad to discover, however, that he recognises the necessity of maintaining the garrisons in India and the Colonies at their present strength. But the Home battalions, numbering a hundred, he proposed to deal with in an unmerciful manner. He proposes to reduce and gradually absorb fourteen battalions of the Line and five battalions of the Garrison Regiments. He proposes to divide the Army into two parts, so as to make battalions of five hundred men each, one hundred men being long-service soldiers, and the remainder being short-service soldiers of two years, and going, thereafter, into the Reserve for six years. The battalions, he would have, territorial battalions, and quartered in their respective territories. He would not touch a single battery of the Royal Artillery, but a Reserve would be created, and he would establish at Aldershot a "Striking Force" of 15,000 or 16,000 men, who would be always ready to take the field. The number of regiments of Cavalry would not be altered. Then Mr. Forster referred to Mr. Brodrick's Army Corps scheme answering the former attacks upon it of its opponents in a manner which created much laughter, in which Mr. Brodrick himself is reported to have joined. He thought it extraordinary how much zeal and energy they had displayed "in attacking a matter which really had very slight importance at all." They laughed because he had divided the country into what he called Army Corps divisions. "What does it matter" demanded Mr. Forster, "what the divisions are called?" Replying to his own question, he exclaimed : "It does not matter two straws what the divisions are called, whether they are called Sunday School districts, divisions, or Army districts." Then the Secretary of State dealt with the Militia, believing that the best treatment of that branch of the service was to make them territorial branches of the country, but he proposed to consult with Militia officers during the coming autumn, and those who are best qualified to voice public opinion, so as to ascertain if they fall in with this proposal. Meantime he holds that it is absolute nonsense recruiting boys, and permission must be given to "cut off those units which are redundant to the country's requirements." As to the Volunteers we find Mr. Forster wishes first to reduce the strength to 180,000 and then to increase it by twenty thousand men. His idea, as wired, is to increase their efficiency by giving them larger grants. But notwithstanding all the reductions, as we have already stated, merely an infinitesimal sawing was foreshadowed.

Although Mr. Arnold-Forster disclaimed full approval of the Scheme he propounded, having, as he said, to alter it to meet the views of his colleagues, all the Unionist papers, with the exception of the "Morning Post" and "Standard," write of it approvingly. The "Times" doubts whether it will give us the Army we want, and thinks he has not disposed of the broader contention that, unless we have some form of universal national training in arms, we shall neither have a sufficiently elastic Reserve for a really great war nor a population sufficiently predisposed to soldiering to enable us, at any reasonable cost, to raise out of it the Voluntary Army we require for imperial purposes. The "Telegraph" concurs in our remark that the so-called "Striking Force" will certainly occasion surprise at home and ridicule abroad, when it is known that this is to be a force of only sixteen thousand men. As "a mere farrago of petty economies, mere shuffling reconstructions, absolute dubiety about the militia," another writer describes the scheme, and he is right, though severe. In the words of the "Standard" reviewing the main features as a whole, the result can only be described as "profoundly disappointing." The advantages are very few and much more than outweighed by the many disadvantages. To put it briefly : Against the establishment of the Home Army on a more thoroughly territorial basis, the provision of a striking force, an increase in the establishment of officers, the provision of a "striking force" and the maintenance of an increased number of volunteers, we must set these disadvantages : The men embodied for the re-inforcement of our land frontiers abroad in time of war will be less trained and efficient ; the Home Service battalions will be mere skeletons in peace time, and will be flooded in war time with Reservists of little training, age, or experience. The General Service battalions will have no adequate Reserve to maintain their efficiency in war. The enlistment of a large part of the Army for nine years' service abroad will cause a new and formidable recruiting difficulty. The elasticity of system which allows men and units to be placed and used where they are of most use will be largely forfeited. Large depots will have to be maintained at great expense, and the men in them will not be available in case of emergency. The number of battalions of the Regular Army will have to be increased at the expense of the Militia, while the rest of the Militia will probably be swept away. In the words of the "Times" Mr. Arnold-Forster's proposals are not the final solution of our military problem.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA. A review of irrigation in India during the year 1902-03 published recently throws some interesting light on the enormous sums of money expended annually under this head. The most important works in India are those classed as Productive Works, or works the capital cost of which has been wholly or mainly provided from loan funds in the expectation that they would prove directly remunerative, and that the revenue derived from them would fully cover all charges for interest within a reasonable time after their completion. It is hardly satisfactory to learn that this expectation is never likely to be realised in respect of any of the four works constructed in Bengal, of the seven in Bombay (Deccan and Guzerat) and of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and Barur Tauk in Madras. The capital outlay recorded against these thirteen works to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9,77,29,526. The area irrigated by these works during the year was 884,373 acres. These unfavourable financial results are, however, more than balanced by those attained on the 26 remaining productive works now in operation, the net revenue on which during the year was equivalent to a return of 9·71 per cent. on the capital outlay. In comparison with the last three triennial periods, every province shows a marked increase in the area irrigated by productive works with the exception of the United Provinces, Bombay, and the Punjab native States. In Bengal and Madras there has been a slight falling off as compared with 1901-02. The Jhelum Canal, which was opened the previous year, irrigated 138,911 acres in 1902-03. Most of this irrigation was free of charge and the rest was only assessed at half rates. Excluding the Jhelum Canal, on which there was a loss of Rs. 1,12, 030, the net revenue of productive work in the Punjab rose from Rs. 1,03,08,279 to Rs. 1,19,03,951. The highest percentage attained was on the Chenab Canal which earned a net revenue of 21·26 per cent. on the capital outlay. This canal is still developing and the ultimate percentage of profit has not yet been reached. In the United Provinces, the total areas irrigated amounted to 2,241,723 acres. The net revenue showed an improvement, due to a better kharif season. The Eastern Jumna Canal is the most remunerative in these provinces, the net revenue realised up to the end of the year exceeding the interest charges by the large sum of 237·9 lakhs of rupees or over 5½ times the total capital outlay incurred. The Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal still continues the most unremunerative work in the Madras Presidency, but the return from it is gradually increasing. The heavy capital expenditure on it will, however, prevent it from ever becoming remunerative. In Sind there has been a gradual falling off in the net revenue from 7·66 per cent. on the capital outlay in 1900-01 to 5·92 per cent. in 1901-02 and to 5·03 per cent. in 1902-03. This is partly due to the large expenditure on the Lad and Mahiwah Canals, which are still developing, being taken into account from the year 1901-02. In Bombay the return on the capital expenditure was 1·83 per cent, compared with 1·87 in 1901-02. The works are small compared with those of other provinces. the extent of the area irrigated by them continues steady with slight variations.

THE BELGIAN GLASS INDUSTRY. For some years Belgium has been well on the road to creating a monopoly of the manufacture of window and mirror glass for the world's market. But a crisis now threatens in the affairs of Belgian manufacturers owing to the alterations in the conditions of labour and a reduction in wages of 30 per cent. which will in all probability open up a way for hard pressed competitors in England and Germany to regain their position in the world's market—a position lost in recent years on account of the methods of trade employed by the Belgian manufacturers. In order to further the monopolisation, the Belgian manufacturers have not only flooded the markets of the world with window glass of third-rate quality, but have endeavoured also to make profit of the slack demand, thus brought about, to impose conditions which have thrown the work-people into a rabid state of discontent. The latter numbering some 12,000 men and divided into three different trade unions gave their employers an opportunity of effecting a reduction of wages owing to the want of unanimity that existed between the unions. The richest of these organisations and the one possessing the greatest membership, composed entirely of glass-blowers, accepted from the 1st May last the conditions laid down by the masters. On the other hand, the glass-rollers, cutters, sorters and packers, united in a body known as "L'Ideal", resolved to carry out a well-planned partial boycott, and if the masters close the works on the 1st September, as they threaten, it will mean the total loss of the Belgian export trade. This boycott hits the Belgian industry most severely as regards its principal production, window glass. The demand now rising once more could be supplied at higher prices by the competing English and German glassmakers who had carried on, for so long, a severe and almost hopeless struggle. In order to keep the glass-blowers supplied with work, the Belgian manufacturers are compelled to purchase glass at higher prices from their competitors, for they have undertaken for four months to give the glass blowers regular employment at the reduced wage

BALLOONING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. The question as to whether it is possible to skim across the Atlantic in a balloon has been discussed recently at the Aeronautical Society when Mr. Charles Harding read an interesting paper on the subject. It is not so much in the hope of scientific results as for the mere thrill of it that Mr. Harding proposes himself to face all the perils and hardships of a voyage across the Atlantic in a balloon. He would start for America and drift eastwards in the general westerly winds, prepared at any moment to take to the water. A car of the necessary amphibious quality was once constructed by the late Mr. Powell, after consultation with the Lifeboat Institution. It had cork seats and a thick circle of cork round the sides, and life-belts and oilskin trousers for two occupants. A theory propounded by another member that a better passage might be made from the British side by going high enough to get an east wind, Mr. Harding could not entertain. His notion was that it would be desirable to keep near the surface of the sea and make sure of the steady westerly current. He added that ballooning was not fraught with real danger "provided all engaged are acting in harmony and with quiet determination." Sir R. Baden-Powell, who was in the chair, did not venture an opinion on Mr. Harding's thrilling project. He thought that for meteorological purposes better results can be obtained with kites than balloons.

NOTHING further has been heard of the raiding party which attacked a levy post in the Zhob Valley, and it is believed they have got safely across the Afghan border with the stolen rifles and ammunition.

AMONG new railway projects which are likely to come to the front is one for a metre or 2-ft. 6-in. line to link Ranchi with the Bengal-Nagpur system. It is a project which commands the full support of the Local Government.

DOCTOR GODFREY PELCKMANS, Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore, died at Dalhousie on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL ROGERS, 64th Pioneers who sustained injuries in consequence of a chemical explosion, has recovered, but has lost the use of one eye and partial use of the other.

THE Amir of Kabul is building two new palaces on the European model in the neighbourhood of his capital. Iron work will be freely used in their construction and the greater part of the materials required will be obtained from Europe.

THE "Pioneer" says :—In view of the importance which Aden affairs have assumed since the demarcation of the hinterland was undertaken it would seem likely that the direct control of local political affairs will pass permanently into the hands of the Government of India. There are many patent objections to Aden being run by the Bombay Political Department as matters of Imperial concern are constantly arising.

DURING a performance of Abell's Circus at Bellary last week, an Indian lad went near the bars of the cage in which the cheetahs are confined and held on to them when one of the animals drew one of the lad's hands in and tore the flesh completely away. The keeper, who happened to be near the spot having heard the boy's cries, ran to his assistance, and rescued him. He was at once conveyed to the hopital, where his wounds were attended to.

WE noticed sometime ago a report from Odessa that the Amir of Kabul had placed a large order with a local firm for the supply of clothing for his army. This seemed untrue on the face of it, though the Russian top-boot had been introduced experimentally among the Afghan troops. The explanation of the rumour is now furnished by a correspondent in touch with Kabul. He states that the Amir directed his agents in India and elsewhere to forward samples of cloth used in various countries for uniforms. These reached Kabul some time ago and the Russian samples were approved as being both cheap and durable. Doubt is expressed as to whether the troops will like the clothing if the Amir decides to introduce it generally.

THE list of business at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla on the 12th instant has not yet been finally settled, but it will probably consist of two small amending Bills. The first of these is a Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act of 1883 for the purpose of removing a technical objection to the emigration from Karachi of persons falling within the purview of Chapter 14, which was added by the Act of 1902. The other Bill is intended to make certain formal amendments in the Indian Articles of War to provide for confirmation of Courts-martial convened under the Army Act in places where Native Indian troops are stationed outside India, such as Hong-Kong.

IN view of the fact that instruction in First Aid to the injured, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, has been going on for some time at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Pandia, Naini Tal, etc., the Lieutenant-Governor has been invited to establish a Provincial Centre of the Association in the United Provinces Several Provinces in India have already established such centres, and there is no doubt they lead to quickened interest in the work and promote the admirable objects of the Association. Though it has only been established for a short time in India, the St. John Ambulance Association, under the energetic management of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate, has already done excellent work, but there is room for a wide extension of its operations.

REUTER'S correspondent at Victoria (B.C.) telegraphs : The value of the gold output on the Yukon territory for the six months ending June 30, amounted to 3,863,137 dollars.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of "Notes and Queries" the Royal descendants of Mary Stuart at the present time number 400, and they are to be found in every Court of Europe excepting Turkey and Servia.

THE "Times" correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that Japanese naval officers speak with the highest admiration of the conduct of the commander of the Russian cruiser Novik, who ever since the beginning of the war has shown the greatest daring and skill in handling his vessel.

ACCORDING to Laffan, the New York "Globe" announces that the Vanderbilts have given out contract for the construction of the longest private telephone service in the world. The line will connect New York with Chicago, and will follow the railroads for the entire route, the, most direct route being a distance of 1,446 miles.

THE controversy about the disposition of the Palma Trophy is considered closed. The Committee of the National Rifle Association on the 13th ultimo considered the letter which accompanied the return of the Trophy by the American N.R.A., and, while it decided not to alter the record of last year's match, consented to hold the Trophy until arrangements could be made for another international contest.

THE death in Switzerland is announced of Mr. W. A. E. Ranking, who had for some years been Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s agent on the West Coast, and Manager of the firm's coring works at Calicut since last November. Mr. Ranking originally came to India as a planter and worked in the Ouchterlony Valley. He left Calicut in April last, far from well, and went to Switzerland with Mrs. Ranking, with whom the greatest sympathy will be felt in her bereavement,

THE following remarkable instance of the verification of a meteorological forecast deserves notice :—Lahore, 24th and 25th July.—General weather for 24 hours—Windy and squally, they (sic) indicate rain, which is likely to occur within 48 hours. Lahore, 25th and 26th July.—General weather for 24 hours—Misty and windy drop of rain at 1 a. m. on the 26th. The Simla authors of the erratic monsoon forecast must feel abashed when they contemplate the unerring prescience of the Lahore meteorological Babu.

THE "Liverpool Post" tells a story of a director of the London and North-Western Railway, who chided a ticket-collector who went past him without looking at his pass. "No matter if you do know who I am," said he in reply to the collector's excuse ; "I am entitled to ride free only when I am travelling with that pass. You don't know whether I have it or not." The collector, a little nettled, then demanded to see the pass. "That's right ?" exclaimed the director ; "here—why—where—well, I declare ! I must have left it at the office." "Then you'll have to pay your fare," said the collector firmly. And he did.

MR. HARRIS, the Tangier correspondent of the "Times" on July 14th received through the British Legation a message from Mohammed el Torres, the Sultan's representative for foreign affairs, conveying a warning that (Mr. Harris) was to be attacked and captured last night by armed tribesmen. Mr. Harris had already 40 soldiers guarding his house, and El Torres sent 50 more. Everything was prepared for defence against the expected assault, but Mr. Harris thought it unlikely that the tribesmen would make an attack as they would probably have heard of his precautions. Mr. Harris lives in the Anghera country, about two miles outside Tangier.

THE motor bicycle has necessitated special legislation in the matter of rates for its carriage on Indian railways. It is a much more expensive machine than the ordinary safety bicycles, and the greater, therefore, the risk of the carrying railway for loss or damage during transit. It is understood that the following rates have been adopted for the conveyance of motor bicycle by rail :—By passenger train, unpacked machines will be charged for at the ordinary parcels rates as for two maunds, and will be carried at the sole risk of the owner. When accompanying the owner as luggage, the machine will not be entitled to the ordinary free allowance granted on personal luggage. Packed motor bicycles will be carried at railway risk at parcels rates on the actual weight, subject to a minimum of two maunds. The railway administrations are apparently desirous of discouraging the carriage of motor bicycles when unpacked and as personal luggage by doing so at the sole risk of the owner by charging full rates.

NEW BOOKS.

BROKE OF COVENDEN, by J. C. Snaith. (Constable). We do not remember to have read a work of fiction by this writer before. Here nothing small or perfunctory is attempted, the author has put his hand to the plough and driven it deep and straight in the literary furrow. The scheme of his story is explained in his preface : "Since civilisation became the fashion in Europe there has not been a dull moment in heaven." This is a play acted before the immortals. His characters have the Olympians for an audience and Broke of Covenden, the central figure, is an English gentleman of the present day, "a

KUROPATKIN'S PERIL.

WILL HE ESCAPE ?

PORT ARTHUR'S DOOM.

THE JAPANESE TACTICS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

General Kuropatkin's situation is being intently watched and the extrication of his army, with its masses of stores accumulated at Liao-yang, while the Japanese are closing round on all sides, is regarded as doubtful even at St. Petersburg.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the fall of Port Arthur is eagerly expected. The operations are gradual and careful, as it is believed that the Emperor does not want a heavy sacrifice made which rushing tactics would entail.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Vladivostock squadron has returned to Vladivostock. The Russian Admiral Jassen says he did not follow up any Japanese ships as they took refuge in Hakodate harbour and it was not his purpose to engage the forts.

General Sakharoff reports that there were twenty-nine officers and over one thousand men killed and wounded and six Russian guns abandoned in the fighting on the 30th and 31st ultimo.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Russian despatches while admitting considerable losses, including six guns, declare the operations on the 31st were indecisive. The battle began under most favourable auspices for the Russians, but eventually the Japanese succeeded in outflanking and enfilading the Russians who had a battery completely shattered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows under date London, 4th August.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent says that the German critics are greatly impressed with the Japanese advance and especially with General Kuroki's rapid change of dispositions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MALACCA SEIZURE.

Russian Statements Denied.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company writes to the "Times" denying the Russian official declaration that the s. s. Malacca was seized because the Captain refused to show his papers.

Not only were the manifests given up, but a number of the ship's people sent on board the Petersburg were offered inducements to give information justifying the seizure.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

The British Finances.

Consols to-day have fallen $\frac{9}{16}$ in consequence of the announcement that it will be necessary to issue six millions of Exchequer bonds during the current financial year.

PROTECTION ABSOLUTE.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Farmers.

SPEECH AT WELBECK.

Mr. Chamberlain to-day addressed twelve thousand agriculturists at Welbeck vigorously advocating protection of agriculture equally with industry.

BRITISH NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Debate in the Commons.

THE TWO POWER STANDARD.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

During the Naval debate in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Robertson referred to the reduction in French Naval expenditure, and declared we were exceeding our two Power standard, and he therefore urged a reduction in our expenditure.

Mr. Pretyman repeated that we had adhered to the two Power standard.

The battleships "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon" would, he said, be laid down this year and also four cruisers.

He incidentally mentioned that the rate of shipbuilding in Germany had latterly exceeded our own.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

LARGELY UNSATISFACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST. 5.

The crop reports for the past week published to-day are eloquent of the weakness of the Arabian Sea monsoon current. The Bombay Government report that the autumn seedlings are suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dharwar. The Madras Government complain of scanty pasture in parts of Nellore, Deccan and the southern districts. The Central Provinces administration state that rain is much needed in Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Bilaspur, and throughout Berar. The Central India Agency say the rainfall is insufficient in parts of Indore and Bhobawar. The Rajputana Agency observe that rain is badly needed in Bikanir, Marwar, Jaisalmer and the hilly tracts of Mewar. The Punjab is crying out for more rain in Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore, Ataritsar, Shahapur and Mianwali. The North-West Frontier Province is also generally in need of rain.

The Bengal current on the other hand has continued strong and the reports from eastern India show that the rainfall is generally sufficient. Indeed, damage from excessive rain is complained of over considerable areas in Bengal and the United Provinces, while floods have submerged the early rice, in parts of the Cachar District of Assam. In Burma prospects are generally favourable, but more rain is needed in Magwe, Meiktilla, Minbu, Yamethin and My-ing-Yan.

EXAMINATIONS IN PERSIAN.

REVISED REGULATIONS.

A Resolution is published revising the examinations in the Persian language with a view to securing greater familiarity with modern and colloquial Persian. In future the degree of Honour's test will comprise the whole range of the language and will demand a knowledge of modern as well as of classical Persian. Specimens of Persian correspondence are being published for use in this connection.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

CROSSING OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The following has been received from General Macdonald dated Gyantse 4th August:—

Chaksam Ferry, 10 p.m., July 29th:—I have continued passing troops and animals across the river during the past three days without accident. The weather continues fine and the river has fallen about 98 (sic) inches. The passage should be completed by noon on 31st.

I am leaving a post here on the south side of the river of one Company of 40th Pathans, 20 Mounted Infantry, a small detachment of Sappers and Attock boatmen and some medical and supply details.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

NEW SCHEME OF PROVISION.

Particulars are published in Indian Army orders of the arrangements which have been made for providing for those widows and orphans of British soldiers who are living in poverty in the bazars in various parts of India.

These arrangements provide for the grant by Government of capitation grants not exceeding twenty-five rupees monthly for each widow and fifteen rupees monthly for each child to various associations which have undertaken to provide for them. The children of school-going age will be sent to the Lawrence Military Asylums, Government finding a capitation grant up to fifteen rupees monthly for them. Applications are to be made through Collectors, Deputy Commissioners or Clergymen to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

The following are the charitable institutions to which widows and children may be sent:—St. Mary's House of Charity, Calcutta; St. Vincent's Home, Calcutta; the Female Orphan Asylum, Calcutta; the Boys' and Girls' Free School, Calcutta; the Alms Houses at Chunar; the European Pensioners' Home, Bombay; the Home for Widows, Poona; the Home for Widows, Karachi; the Friend-in-Need Society's Home, Madras; the Friend-in-Need Society's Home, Bangalore, the Cathedral Alms House, Madras; the Civil Asylum for Children, Madras; the Presentation Convent Home, Madras; the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bellary; the Presentation Convent, Madras; and the Adyar Orphanage, Madras.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Barton, Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi has been granted sick leave until the 7th inst.

Captain J. C. Burn and Major A. M. Faulknor are posted for employment as Cantonment Magistrates in the United Provinces and the Punjab respectively.

Mr Justice Amir Ali has been permitted to resign his Judgeship in the Calcutta High Court with effect from the 1st May last.

Mr. A. P. Tucker is gazetted to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg during Sir J. A. Bourdillon's, absence.

Lieutenant Huges, 12th Cavalry, is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

Mr. Dunne, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, has four months' leave, Mr. Arthur Caspersy, Barrister, is appointed to officiate.

The appointment of Mr. H. T. Dodge as acting United States Consul, Bombay, has been officially recognised.

Mr. Justice Henderson and Mr. Justice Sale of the Calcutta High Court have one month's leave each from the 2nd inst.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson has been appointed Accountant General, Bengal.

Captain A. C. McCarmick, R. E. is re-posted to the Military Supply.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the estimate amounting to sixteen lakhs of rupees for the construction of a famine feeder railway from Hospet to Koltar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers:—Messrs. Osborne and Stanton to be Captains, Second-Lieutenant Schaefer to be Lieutenant and Mr. West to be Second-Lieutenant.

The Volunteers Officers' decoration is conferred upon Major Hogg, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Hewett has one month's extension of leave at home.

Chief Engineer Lamb of the Kidderpore Dockyard is promoted to senior rank.

Commander Mitchell, Commander Fletcher and Lieutenant Huddleston are promoted to Commander first, second and third grade respectively, consequence on the retirement of Commander Finny.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Military prisons at Mean Meer and Saugor have been abolished.

THE HEAD OF THE RIFAI FAKIRS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court yesterday, heard a case in which Zalikhabai, widow of Syed Hisamuddin Rifai, and her daughter Sadar Nissa Begum, sued Hisamud-din's two sons, Zainul Abedin and Nured-din, for partition of property. Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaid, appeared for the plaintiffs Mr. Mankar and Mr. Hasan B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

Plaintiffs stated that Hissamud-din, who was the head of the Rifai Fakirs, officiated at Syed Badrel-din's Durgha in Jail Road, and Hazrat Bismillasha's Durgha in the compound of the Railway station at Bori Bunder, Bombay, and also at a Durgha in Surat and was possessed immovable properties, valued at Rs. 88,000, and movable property worth Rs. 5,000. His monthly income was about Rs. 100, derived from the offerings of the faithful at the Durghas and other sources. He died intestate about five years ago in Ahmedabad when on tour. The first defendan had sold a large portion of the movable property, and mortgaged one of the immovable property for Rs. 1,000 and was attempting to raise a further loan of Rs. 8,000. The second defendant, who resided at Baroda, had also taken possession of some of the estate. Plaintiffs had repeatedly requested the defendants to give them their portions in the estate; but their requests have not been acceded to. They prayed the Court to administer Hissamuddin's estate, to take accounts from the defendants; and to apportion to the plaintiffs the shares they were entitled to.

For the defendants it was stated that the property was a "waqf," and they were only managers-trustees thereof. As "waqf" properties it was not devisable. There was no movable property left by Hissamuddin except a few guns and swords, for which there were licenses from Government. To the second defendant, Hissamuddin gave in 1883 the Shahzadgi of Surat and Gujerat up to the boundaries of Delhi. Of the two Durghas in Bombay the income in the year 1893 was only Rs. 20 per month, and the immovable property, consisting of buildings and other structures, was built by the first defendant out of his personal earnings in Bombay and other places. Hissamuddin at the time of his death, was very much involved in debt. Only Rs. 700 were now raised on the property; but no attempt whatever to raise a loan of Rs. 8,000 had been ever made, as was alleged by the plaintiffs. They had never refused to the plaintiffs their shares, but they could not partition the property, as it had been dedicated of old to charitable and religious proposes.

Evidence was proceeded with in the case.

MESSRS. NATESAN & Co., of Madras, are the publishers of Mr. Glyn Barlow's "Industrial India" which we recently reviewed.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Modes of the Moment.

NEW MILLINERY MODES.

POPULARITY OF CROQUET.

LONDON, JULY 15.

SELDOM have daintier or more charming frocks been seen than those which have been worn at Henley, possibly because the modes of the moment lend themselves with special amiability to the requirements of picturesque fashions for outdoor wear. The fresh-looking muslins, the cool linens, and the soft lawns and Japanese silks made the most successful of these river-gowns. Among the prettiest frocks at Henley was a gown of embroidered linen which was carried out in a very pale shade of lilly-leaf green the embroideries being worked in white, and in a very fine soft thread. The bodice was particularly becoming, with its square yoke, coming well over the shoulders, and edged with embroidery, and its wide centre pleat also elaborately embroidered. The full sleeves were finished with embroidered cuffs, and worn with lace mittens, while the soft belt was of leaf-green leather, but some shades darker than the gown itself. Of an admirable simplicity, the plain full skirt was adorned only with a wide band of white embroidery, just above the hem. A pretty hat of white Manilla straw was worn with this pale green gown, with one very deep La France rose nestling under the brim, with buds and foliage. This hat was tied with strings of fine cream lace.

White Tussore silk (which is infinitely more becoming, by the way, than the more ordinary fawn or biscuit coloured variety of the same fabric) has already asserted itself this season as an ideal material for garden-party gowns. A white Tussore silk gown of specially graceful design, which was worn on a Henley house-boat had both bodice and skirt trimmed with wide bands of ecru mimosa lace insertion, run through on either side with narrow black velvet baby ribbon, and having the silk cut away from under the lace insertion to show a lining of turquoise blue taffetas mousseline. Between each insertion of lace there were groups of fine gathers, most becomingly arranged. The waistbelt was of the same white silk as the gown, and the full sleeves were finished with frills of ecru mimosa lace. Oval medallion motifs of ecru mimosa lace trimmed the skirt and were also left transparent to show the lining of pale turquoise blue. A very dainty river hat of soft white muslin completed the picture. It was made with a high crown and a frilled brim, and finished with a wreath of pink roses, set closely together and mounted without any green foliage.

Dance frocks in white and silver seem to have predominated at the recent Court ball, and after all few more charming effects can be gained than those which are brought out by this combination, especially when the wearers of the gowns are young and pretty. Two graceful sisters, whose frocks are always notable for their good taste and perfect simplicity, were dressed alike at Buckingham place, in ball gowns of soft white Satin veiled entirely with white tulle, showered with silver paillettes, in a star design. The bodices were finished with deep Vandyke capecollars of embroidery, in silver and mother of pearl, and both sisters wore silver wings in their hair. Another very original and charming gown was of white tulle with silver embroideries, the skirt being arranged with a deep flounce of tulle embroidered with silver and with true lovers' knots, carried out in pale blue velvet. The swathed bodice was draped with Venetian point lace, and finished with a very uncommon garniture consisting of shaded currents. Twists and bows of pale blue velvet also adorned the bodice. A very lovely picture gown was of white soft satin mousseline, shot with a pale shade of mauve. The full skirt was closely gathered at the waist, and left to fall in straight folds to the feet, while the swathed bodice was draped with a fichu of very fine old lace, caught in the centre with a pale pink rose and sprays of pale green foliage. Pale pink roses were also worn in the hair.

The all-white hat is still the most popular, and is made from lace, maline, tulle, chiffon or the finest of muslin and batiste. For the girlish face there is no prettier trimming than several flounces of delicate Valenciennes or Mechlin lace. A motif of gold is much used with the white hat, and gold braid, cord, and tassels are caught with the white ribbons used in trimming. Care should be taken in choosing the correct shade of white most becoming to the individual complexion. No exact rules can be laid down for guidance in this, for a cream white is often unbecoming to a creamy complexion, and it takes the colder blue white to bring out the colouring in some faces. Delicate colours are also combined with white, and small flowers in tight, compact garlands, such as forget-me-nots, almond blossoms, rosebuds, and white violets, are used not only on toques and turbans, but tucked round the crowns and under the brims of picture hats. A novelty for these lace hats are coloured facings—pale blue, yellow, green, and pink—under the brim of white lace. The flowers and plumes used for trimming these hats match the facing of the brim. Untrimmed lace hats may be bought at all the millinery shops, and finished off by the home milliner with plumes or flowers.

For black hats there is no lace so popular as Chantilly, which combines admirably with both flowers and feathers. A very simple and effective Chantilly hat has a flowered brim and oblong crown the latter made with loops of the lace, which is arranged like a scarf round the crown, the ends of these loops fall at the back to the nape of the neck and are trimmed with tiny rosebuds. Full-blown roses are tucked under the left side of the brim, where a velvet bandeau gives the necessary tilt. A pretty idea which comes from Paris is the use of strings wide and narrow. A hat for a young girl shows a white leghorn flat with a soft, pudding bag crown. Around this crown runs a wide band of black velvety ribbon, and under the brim are graduated bands of black velvet ribbon. Black and white feather pompons are placed against the crown on the left side, and black tulle strings run from the velvet band round the crown, down the sides of the brim, to tie under the chin, giving the hat a peculiarly piquant appearance. Little pokes are evolved from gauged poncee in natural tone made up with white bows and strings. The Parsifal poke is the novelty of the season. The frame is of buckram, covered with champagne silk overlaid with all over Valenciennes, and finished with tiny ruchings of Valenciennes edging. The "curtain" is soft and unlined, showing a deep lace flounce to match the covering of the bonnet. A gauging of white ribbon where the curtain joins the bonnet, a round chou of ribbon on top of the bonnet, and strings of the same ribbon complete this demure piece of millinery. The 1830 poke bonnet is less pronounced, quite as picturesque and much more popular. The frame comes well over the face, but right in the centre the brim is bent up suddenly and sharply to secure almost a "V" shaped effect. A pretty model is made from palest pink Liberty chiffon, gauged inside and out. A double ruching of the chiffon edges the brim, and the facing is cunningly caught here and there with pink blooms no larger than a forget-me-not. A big bow of soft Liberty ribbon sets off the top of the bonnet and the strings are of broad, soft ribbon. Other pretty hats are the little straw mushroom shapes with a beehive crown. Simply trimmed with a couple of rosettes or a wreath of daisies and tied on with ribbons, they are quite irresistible. Then there are the little French bonnets made from Tuscan straw with a square crown and very wide, fluted brim. These lend themselves to an endless variety of colours and trimming and a clever mother could evolve one out of an ordinary Tuscan straw hat if she cut away the brim from the back of the crown.

At no season of the year should a woman exercise greater care in the selection of perfumes or toilet waters than now. The two most popular at present are Russian violet and Swiss lilac. These appear in soap, face powder, toilet water, sachet powder, and extracts, and they are also used for perfuming ammonia water intended for the toilet. Perfumes should never be mixed. The favourite scent should be tempered with orris root, and used among all the personal belongings. Bodices are laid away in drawers lined with thin sachet pads. The boxes in which are kept belts, ribbons, gloves, and veils are perfumed in the same way. The garments are thus permeated with a delicate odour, less pronounced than that which follows the use of extracts or toilet waters. Among the new scents is "chrysanthemum," but it would require a considerable stretch of imagination to find any connection between the flower and the perfume.

Croquet is the talk of the hour and croquet tournaments are among the most popular social functions of the day. The varieties in croquet, writes Maud F. Drummond, the ex-lady champion, are so great that for a really good player to get tired of it is a practical impossibility, so long as he or she has first-rate court to play upon and a good antagonist with whom to fight. The vagaries of scientific croquet are many, for the game is full of diversities and teeming with problems which, to the one with a clever head, are absorbingly entertaining. Besides there is so much science and skill in the art of croquet that to an expert it is ever fresh and full of excitement. To beginners, and those who cannot understand the mysteries of the game and to whom the ingenuity of breakmaking, wiring, &c., are as yet unknown, croquet is an unfathomed mystery. He who in former years thought it was thing to say that he despised croquet would find himself in a very isolated position nowadays, were he to express an opinion of that kind. For croquet has again set up its flag among the sports and pastimes of Great Britain, and not easily will the enthusiasm that it has awakened in its devotees die down. It is a game in the character of which there lies so much to attract those who appreciate a thoroughly good and scientific recreation.

An idea of the numerous types of individuals which croquet gathers under its broad and ever-expanding wing can be obtained by a glance at the courts during some public meeting at one of the great centres of the game—Wimbledon, Hurlingham, or Roehampton. Here upon the first-rate courts may be seen young men middle-aged men, and old men, girls middle-aged women, and even elderly women each and all rapturously engrossed in this most absorbing pastime, while onlookers of every kind and description having obtained entrance to the scene of interest sit sometimes several deep around the court where the best exhibition of play is to be witnessed wrapped in silent enjoyment and appreciation of the skill and nicety of the experts strokes until a break being concluded, the spell-bound spectators give vent to a burst of well-merited applause. For men and women whose lives are full of business cares and worries croquet is a recreation decidedly to be recommended, for it has in its character so much of the all-engrossing element that it requires the whole attention of the player. Hence it is a complete recreation for the mind of the busy man; his thoughts are fully occupied in this one channel and all outside considerations must be banished while croquet holds sway.

Among the chief qualities to be cultivated by those who are striving to attain to any height upon the ladder of fame there are three in particular which rise forcibly to view in the characters of most of the leading stars of croquet, namely, care, courage, and confidence. A careful player who takes pains over each individual stroke and thereby succeeds in never (when once he has become possessed of the balls) leaving himself a difficult feat to perform, but accomplishes his break through a series of easy strokes, cannot fail to carry with him a certainty of some success while courage to play a forward game and to make a bold venture at a critical time is a most essential quality. This, when combined with a considerable amount of self-confidence, will carry the possessor over many a stumbling block and through many a difficulty with which the career of a croquet expert is thickly bestrewn.

THE OLD AGE MICROBE AND ITS TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The theory of old age as explained by Professor Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, is indeed very interesting and gives ample food for reflection to any medical man who wishes to exercise his brain towards finding out or suggesting such remedies as can prevent or actually cure the disease of senility. It is a fact that old age has been considered a disease and it has been entered into the nomenclature of diseases sanctioned by the British Medical Committee.

As the Professor says old age is produced by certain physiological conditions, the result of over-pronunciation of a certain kind of cells known as "Macrophages." These are, it is said, beneficient in small numbers and they become injurious, when their number increases beyond a certain point.

The Professor further says that old age is the result of a battle between the good and the bad elements of the human organism, a fight which invariably terminates with a victory for the latter. The battle here means an active struggle for supremacy. This goes on in our bodies, the Professor says, daily cells which have independent motion and they are capable of devouring all kinds of solid bodies, hence their name of Phagocytes or nutrient cells, these cells surround and devour any intruder who might injure our health; in fact they are the police who safeguard our systems. Take for instance the case of a man stricken by apoplexy: the blood is poured in the brain and all movement of the body is temporarily paralysed. Here the work of the Phagocytes at once begins. They surround the blood clot and devour it and soon the patient finds relief from this pressure, the natural functions of the body are resumed and the patient is cured; the cure in this case being entirely the work of the Phagocytes. These Phagocytes, the Professor says, are now at war with all their two distinct classes, the "microphages and the macrophages" and the latter are distinctly responsible for senile decay. In old age these macrophages generally invade, surround and slowly digest healthy cells. The Professor's theory is that, in old age all the better elements of our organism are destroyed by these macrophages, which have increased and multiplied too fast. To determine these possibly the finding of these Phagocytes, the Professor closely studied the action of the hair, which on turning grey, gives the first visible sign of old age. He found that coloured hair was full of minute particles of pigment, but when at that moment the cells of the hair become agitated, they come out of their torpor and devour all the pigments in their reach. These cells which are after all another variety of macrophages called pigmentophages or better still chromophages are filled with coloured particles and becoming active proceed to move, some travelling through the body and some leaving the system. In this manner the chromophages take away with them the pigments of the hair, which as a matter of course, when deprived of its pigments, turns white.

As congestion of blood in the organs of the body is caused by cold as well as heat, methods to prevent such congestion will have to be varied according to seasons of the year and temperaments of the individuals.

I beg therefore, to inform the public through the medium of your most renowned and widely circulated journal that I am prepared to send gratis my prescriptions of medicines for correcting both the abnormalities, which give rise to old age.

I have brought to bear upon this question of old age my fifteen years' experience of the medical profession and after deep thoughts and concentration of mind I have determined to prescribe only simple, harmless, and cheap vegetable medicines which will be found most efficacious, if regularly and steadily used.

Gentlemen desiring to benefit from my free advice will let me know whether they are of thin physique or of fat constitution. The question of old age and its treatment is naturally interesting to young and as well as old and to both males and females who care to promote good health and longevity.—Yours, &c.

SAMALDAS, Medical Officer.

Sailana, C. I., August, 2.

FOSSILS IN THE GANGES.

MENTION was made a few days ago of an iron tripod discovered by Mr. R. R. Gales, Engineer-in-Chief of the Gangas Bridge Works at Allahabad, in the course of sinking the well foundations of the bridge. The bridge-builders have also come across a large number of animal bones, most of them embedded in a very thin layer of exceedingly hard and compact calcareous conglomerate the maximum thickness of which is only 2ft. 6in. This bed is found at depths varying from 80 to 100ft. below low water mark, and is covered by some 120 feet of fine white micaceous sand, intermixed in places with patches of clay and kunkur. Beneath the conglomerate bed is found yellow sand and then hard yellow clay with kunkur nodules. The fossil bones were forwarded to the Director of the Geological Survey of India and they have proved to be of exceptional interest, as they include remains of hippopotamus, now extinct in India, and also of an extinct species of Bos. Some of the bones could not be specifically identified, though it is thought probable that an atlas vertebra belonged to the extinct Elephas antiquus. The teeth of the Bos namadicus, the only ones admitting of specific identification, also vary certain variations of structure tending towards the recent species of Bos. This suggests that these beds of conglomerate are newer than the ancient alluvial deposits of the Narbada where the typical Bos namadicus has been found. Years ago Dr. Falconer, examining fossils taken from the Jumna alluvium in 1830, came to the conclusion that these deposits were later than those of the Narbada, basing his theory on the absence of Bos namadicus from the fossils. But the Ganges has shown the Bos to have been in existence at the time of the deposits, though the animal possessed a somewhat advanced type of structure. The Narbada fossils from regard as belonging to the Pluistocene period and, though those found in the Ganges are apparently of a somewhat later date they also are ascribed to those Plistocene."—Pioneer.

A CRY FROM THE MOFFUSIL.

"NEVER SO MUCH AWFULLY STIFF PAPERS."

WE give below, as it reaches us, the bitter cry of a would-be pleader, that the heart of the most learned examiner may be touched and the candidate be awarded at least 50 per cent marks for English:—

SIR,—Must I necessarily say, that, the fact that the present complaint is exceptionally late in its despatch, would never lessen the high and utmost importance of it, provided a quite conscientious and a reasonably view of all the surrounding facts has been taken?

Not a single individual of the present day can be found to be in the dark as to how much severe pains a candidate for the District Pleader's Examination has to undergo, in respect of the best possible preparation of his studies! But, what a wonderful disgrace it is to find, that, this examination is never-the-less going to be taken harder and harder every year! Never before has the examination been so much hard as it has been this year! None can sensibly blame the High Court, if it would very wisely see its way, even to stop this examination for good, instead of suffering it being taken this way and a most tragical fares being shown to the world! For, the amount of loss, which is bound to ensue from the examination being taken such stiff as this, is nearly just the same, which might occur, from the examination being discontinued for good. Is it not, in the first place, perfectly inhuman and unjust to expose the candidates (who by just be capable of passing their English is quite scanty and limited—to secure 50 P.C. marks, in aggregate, for passing an examination, decidedly quite difficult in itself? Moreover, is it not quite reasonable, that such examination of the candidate, (who, has well prepared themselves, to even face this serious cruelty some way or the other, ought to have been taken, with the same amount of kindness, just as it had been taken with, till now? Oh, what a pitiable pity it is, that the recent examination, should only prove an examination of the able and learned examiners themselves, as to how much difficult questions can be drawn by them and how much excessively unlimited their knowledge is! or, is the refined world of the twentieth century, to understand that this is a novel remedy, invented by the able and learned examiners themselves, in order to bring themselves to the front at the cost of the enormous loss of the poor and helpless candidates!

Now, to turn to the papers, in particular, of the recent examination. Although the three papers out of the six, cannot be very seriously complained of still the other three papers, I am quite sure, can never be adequately complained of. The three papers namely 'Hindu, and Mahomedan Inheritance' and 'Public Laws,' and the 'Evidence, Registration and Stamps,' were certainly of a nature and aimed at killing the courage of the poor candidates, quite root and branch! Again, out of these three papers, the first two, were so much lengthy, that it is doubtful, even if the very able and learned examiners themselves can solve them in the same amount of time! Alas! Did the climax of cruelty end here? No; the ill luck of the poor candidates, wanted to continue it to the last!

The last paper, namely, the 'Evidence, Registration and Stamps' was drawn as stiff as possible, as if, it was quite incumbent on the able and learned examiner to kill quite root and branch, the courage of those candidates also, who might have done pretty fairly in the two most lengthy papers—just mentioned above! The paper was nothing but a mass of most difficult questions, drawn from books and corners, and, not from books only. It also contains questions from 'Registration and Stamps' likewise, drawn from nooks and corners and carrying nearly fifty marks for the same, instead of 25 or 30, according to the usual practice! It is quite true, that, this section of the able and most learned examiner, tends to make his name famous, this day, if it has not been so, till now! What can be more deplorable, than to find that the paper in question was of such a character, as it would be also out and out inhuman and cruel to set the every paper, even at the L. L. B.' or the 'High Court Pleader's examination'! Indeed, it is a pity, alas, the able and learned examiner (as they are) should render himself an object of ridicule this way, by setting a most trifling examination, as this, a paper which cannot but puzzle, for a moment, even the learned and most common barrister of the day. In general, I dare to say, that, it is the greatest possible misfortune of the poor candidates, for the 'District Pleader's Examination this year, that the examination was very awfully stiff. No more! than that even the L. L. B. or the High Court Pleader's examination also, had never been so much stiff till now. Dear and gentle readers, I cannot now depict here, the most terrible and heart-rending picture, any more because of the fact, that my eyes are filled with tears, for the present, and hence I cannot properly see anything, that surrounds me!!!

Now, to turn, to the High Court. Will the High Court, pray now, at least consider possible injustice, and right the wrongs? I am I presume beggy other individual, too, will hold, that the 'High Court' is prompt and kind enough to very rightly discharge its duty, by not allowing to ruin the poor and helpless candidates and declare them successful, if they happen to secure, this year 30 P. C. marks in aggregate! And, I on behalf of all the poor and helpless candidates, in particular, do very respectfully, request the High Court, to remedy the loss due to the blunders of the stubborn and inhuman examiners, by showing the afore-said favour, to the candidates, this year! Is my prayer an unreasonable one? No; not in the least! Hence I can even go the length of saying that, it is the bounden duty of the High Court, in the name of Justice and Humanity, for the sake of which it has come over to the trustees under the will, or to the plaintiffs who had now attained majority, a sum of Rs. 30,000. They had made certain payments, but there was yet due to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 32,000-10-0. Another sum was due on another account, and the total sum due to plaintiffs on both accounts was Rs. 32,000-10-0. Plaintiffs had recently discovered that the defendants 1-4 purported to mortgage to the defendant the immovable properties of the deceased which stand charged with the payment of the sum of Rs. 30,000 to the plaintiffs. The fifth defendant, under a power of sale, recently advertised the said properties for sale; and if they were sold hereafter the plaintiffs said their remedy against the same would be affected.

The defendants 2, 3, and 4, brothers of the plaintiffs, in their written statement denied that the deceased left a house situated in Bajaj Palia Street, as only a moiety of the house belonged to the deceased, his brother Dhanjee having one of the other moiety. These defendants had made several payments to Lalbai and to the plaintiffs, which appeared in their books, and they did not admit that there was now due to plaintiffs the sum claimed by them. The defendants denied having mortgaged to fifth defendant the whole of the properties of the deceased, and that the properties were charged with payment of the sum of Rs. 30,000 to the plaintiffs. They had mortgaged the house at Bhajat Palia Street and a piece of land at Falkland Road, on which a theatre had been built, but not the building itself which stands thereon. These defendants had been ready and willing to pay the plaintiffs their just and lawful claims; and they said this suit was unnecessary. They had no objection to the estate being administered by the Court, but they asked that their costs of the suit may be provided for.

The hearing of their evidence in the case was proceeded with.

RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji delivered judgment, at the High Court yesterday, in the suit instituted by Rakhmabai, widow of Nathu Haloji, and Hirajt Nathu and Balaji Nathu, against Balvantrao Bapu Sakaram and Rambhau and Sonu Bhikhaji for redemption of mortgage of a house in Masjit Lane, and for the reconveyance to them of the property on payment of the balance of mortgage money deposited by them in the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Husen B. Tyabji and Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Yajnik and Mr. Gadgil appeared for the defendants.

In delivering his judgment, his Lordship briefly stated the circumstances in which the suit was filed. One Bapuji Sakaram Warekar, father of the first defendant had advanced Rs. 3,000 to the plaintiffs on 18th October 1897 on the mortgage of the house. On 18th January 1900 Bapuji died. The money under the terms of the mortgage were repayable to his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns. Arrangements were made between the plaintiffs and Balvantrao, Bapuji's only son, to pay off the balance of the amount on the mortgage, and to recover the property to the plaintiffs. Against this, Rambhau Bhikaji and Sonu protested on the ground that Bapuji and Bhikaji were joint and the money on the mortgage had been advanced out of the joint family funds. Balvantrao, as sole heir claimed the balance by right of survivorship; whereas the plaintiffs insisted, that, in view of the notice sent to them by Rambhau and Sonu, on 13th September 1901 letters of administration should be taken out by Balvantrao. Ultimately, the plaintiffs paid on 14th August 1902 into the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 1,700, as the balance due up to date on the mortgage, and on 17th September following, they filed a suit No. 729 of 1903 for the partition of joint property, and in it included the mortgage-money. Now, the question was whether the plaintiffs were right in insisting on Balvantrao to take out the letters of administration. His lordship held the plaintiffs were justified in demanding letters of administration from the first defendant. The Judge also held, that interest in the balance of the principal should cease running from 14th August 1902, the date of the deposit of the money in the Bank. In the calculation of interest, should there be any, costs, on the bringing of this excess, with interest on it, by the plaintiffs into Court the first defendant should receive to the plaintiffs as sole heir of Bapuji Sakaram, the mortgagee's promises. The deposit in the Bank and the excess should remain in Court until the decision in the partition suit No. 729 of 1903. The first defendant to pay the plaintiffs' costs without prejudice to his right to recover the costs from the second and third defendants. The costs of the two latter parties to this suit were reserved until the decision of the suit No. 729. The Rs. 1,700 and the excess and interest should be invested.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read the other day with interest a letter in your paper referring to the discussion, printed by you, of the question of bringing in the Municipal service of an outsider and placing him over an old employe. The discussion resulted in one of Madame Roland, who as she was led to the guillotine, exclaimed "O Liberty! how many crimes are committed in Thy Name!". Every rule has its exception and nobody would take exception, if such exceptions were observed, but when supersessions are a rule may we not exclaim, "O Efficiency! how many wrongs are committed in your name!" It may therefore, that where men in power have the courage to supersede, all rules and all considerations of

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer s. s. Persia, for Marseilles, and London:—

Mr Justice Sale
Mr Justice Henderson
Capt F E Andrews
Miss and two children of Mr J W Macwell
Mr C F Hills
Miss and Master Kinloch
Mr H Fitzpoint
Mrs W E Buchanan & child
Capt F S Keon
Mr Robert Buchanan
Major-Genl A T Creagh
Mr H Robinson I
Mr A Tyagarajan
Mr and Mrs J Walker
Mr H Al Anderson
Major-Gen F H R Drummond
Dr Chas C Blaikesbear
Rev G S Watson
Mr Bompas
Capt and Mrs B Spalding
Mr K Reily
Mr A Narayanasamy
Capt S U Bayley
Col and Mrs H Lysons
Mr J Berry
Mr R J Kennedy
Miss Messer
Mr M S Hewett
Mr Bell
Mr W J Turnbull
Mr H Wright-Bayeott
Col A C Ball and
Comdr W Chandler
Mrs Wallbrook
Mr S G Reilly
Lieut-Col A S Whitton
Mr G A Agassis
Mr Dowson
Mr and Mrs D Reid
Mr Mckay
Mr J Segolo
Mrs Harvey
Mr Wm Cooper
Maj J S Jones
Mr and Mrs Ellis
Mr H S Wood Hull
Mr C E Kilsot
Mr A T Scott
Mrs. C Norri
Lord George Murray
Commander R Wigordon
Mr C D Gee
Mr A F Norman
Capt. H M Earle
Mr G P Childs and Nurse
Child
Capt C W Crofton
Capt and Mrs N Baynot
Capt H E Brown
Mr and Mrs J K Batten
Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Weir
Mr and Mrs R N N Nason
Mr R Wood
Mr and Mrs W C Burton
Mr and Mrs J Martin 2 children and infants
Mr Summers
Mrs Norris child and Miss
Mrs Mollison
Mr T Gregory
Mr and Mrs Wimberley
Mr M D Agassis
Mr Dowson
Mr C Wilson
Mr Wilson

A TOO LOVING WIFE.

MIXING POWDERED GLASS IN FOOD.

MR. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Poona, in July last convicted a woman named Tai, wife of Sonu Mogre, of administering unwholesome food mixed with powdered glass with intent to cause hurt, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for three years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Tours lay before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused, aged 23 was committed for trial by Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Magistrate, Poona city, for an attempt to murder, in that she did an act with such intention or knowledge that if by that act she caused death, she would be guilty of murder, that is to say, she mixed powdered glass in her husband's food which she placed before him, and of which he partook; and that she did so with the intention of causing his death, at Poona on the 21st June last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. After going through the evidence and referring to Lyons' Medical Jurisprudence on the subject of poisoning by powdered glass, Mr. Lucas was of opinion that the case fell more properly under the provisions of section

THE INDIAN SECRET SERVICE.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN ASIA.

In the course of an interview an Anglo-Indian who, prior to his retirement, had been for twenty years in the service of the Indian Political Department, told a representative of the "Daily Express" as follows:—The Hindu Khush might be a range of magnetic mountains, so powerfully do they draw onward the Russian agent—sometimes in the guise of a Bokharan horse-dealer, at others in that of a merchant from Samarkand or Khokand. There is a "trader" at Rustak, in Badakshan, there is another in Kandahar, and a nest of them in Kabul itself. Without betraying any official secrets I may give you an instance of how the Indian Government keeps track of these gentry. In pretty constant correspondence with the Russo-Armenian agent in Teheran is another Armenian in Peshawar. He keeps a store in the bazaar, and close to him is the shop of an Arab horse dealer, who naturally has dealings with a good many other Arabs whose comings and goings excite no particular interest. Mahomet Ali, the horsedealer, however, is an agent of the Secret Service Department, and a good many of his clients are, in plain language, spies. His own special duty is to watch the American storekeeper, and keep an eye on his visitors, and especially on his correspondence; and he does it with an astuteness which Scotland-yard might envy. The horse-dealers who call at Mahomet Ali's dukan make periodical rounds of the Persian and Afghan Provinces and bring him the latest kubsor and gup (news and gossip) of Teheran, Herat and Kabul. By means akin to these the Indian Government is kept pretty closely posted as to all fresh developments of Russian intrigue, and is enabled to make its adroit counter moves at the precise psychological moment. It is not altogether a nice business perhaps; but when so insidious and unscrupulous an antagonist has to be dealt with it is no good being over particular as to the means employed to turn the edge of his intrigues."

To this singularly interesting history of Russian intrigue in Asia and the means adopted at Simla to counteract it, may be added the fact that the Indian Secret Service—of which, says the "Express," nothing is ever heard in public official reports is one of the largest and best organised systems in the world. Its agents are everywhere and in every guise. Apart from India itself, where they exist in every native State and every town and in a good many villages as well, there is not a centre of any size in Russian Turkestan in Persia, in Afghanistan or any of the adjoining countries which has not either a resident or a visiting agent of the Indian Secret Service.

NEAR DEATH.

EXCITING MOTOR-CAR EXPERIENCES.

STORIES of adventure are always acceptable, and when those stories belong, not to a forgotton age or a far-off continent, but to modern life, their welcome is assured. The thrilling motor-car experiences related in "Pearson's Magazine" will therefore be read with interest, no matter what one's views on motor racing may be.

Mr. Edge tells of how he once had the rear part of his car on fire, and had to rush on top speed for several miles until he could obtain means to put it out. The comic element in the situation was that he was pursued by some other people in another car who were shouting and gesticulating and attempting to inform him that the car was on fire! Perhaps the most comic incident in his lenghty experiences, however, is provided by an incident in the Paris-Vienna race in which Mr. Edge won the Gordon-Bennet Cup, when a number of Tyrolese peasants were endeavouring to extricate his car from a difficulty, and he was endeavouring to beat them off, so as not to be disqualified for accepting extraneous assistance.

Mr. Jarrott, as was to be expected, has had exciting experiences to relate. Chief amongst these is his descent of the Aarlberg in the Paris-Vienna race, when the appearance of two or three leather coats on the edge of a precipice, marking the spot where one of the other competitors had disappeared, did not tend to quiet his nerves, while in the Paris-Bordeaux race he ran the last few minutes with a wheel which his engineer expected momentarily to drop off.

Mr. Midgley tells of how he was once urging a motor-car forward in Scotland "when the rain was pouring in torrents and not a star shone in the pitch blackness of the sky." Suddenly the engine came to a stop, and no amount of persuasion, ingenuity, or language could make it start again. So Mr. Midgley, wrapping himself in his waterproof, spent the night in the stranded motor, waiting patiently for the dawn. When the dawn broke he saw why his intelligent machine had refused to move further. Below him there was a fragile bridge which would have certainly given way and precipitated him into the raging torrent, and if by any chance the bridge had not given way he would have run into a high stone wall almost at a right angle. A notice-board warning the traveller of these dangers stood facing the automobile, and it was in front of this board invisible of course at night to the less acute senses of the driver, that the machine had with wonderful prescience come to a standstill. This, at any rate, is Mr. Midgley's story.

BIRDS' SONG CONTESTS.

ONE evening while seated upon my porch, says a writer in "Harper's Magazine," I had convincing proof that musical or song contests do take place among the birds. Two wood-thrushes who had nests near by sat on the top of a dead tree and pitched themselves against each other in song for over half an hour, contending like champions in a game, and certainly affording the rarest treat in wood-thrush melody I have ever had. They sang and sang with unwearied spirit and persistence, now and then changing position or facing another direction, but keeping within a few feet of each other. The rivalry became so obvious and was so interesting that I finally made it a point not to take my eyes from the singers. The twilight deepened till their form began to grow dim; then one of the birds could stand the strain no longer, the limit the of fair competition had been reached, and seeming to say, "I will silence you, anyhow," made a spiteful dive at its rival, and in hot pursuit of it the two disappeared in the bushes beneath the tree.

An English writer on birds, Edmund Selous, describes a similar song contest between two male nightingale. Jealously, he says, "did not seem to blind them to the merits of each other's performance. Though often one upon hearing the sweet hostile strains would burst forth instantly itself—and here there was no certain mark of appreciation—yet sometimes, perhaps quite as often, it would put its head on one side and listen with exactly the appearance of a musical connoisseur, weighing, testing and appraising each note as it issued from the rival bill. A curious half-suppressed expression would steal or seem to steal (for Fancy may play her part in such matters) over the listening bird and the idea appear to be, 'How exquisite would be those strains were they no sung by—and yet I must admit that they are exquisite.'"

CALISTHENICS AND BATHS IN A DAYTON FACTORY.

PROF. F. S. THOMAS, of Dayton, Ohio, representing the National Cash Register Company, delivered an interesting lecture in Seattle on the art of beautifying the home with flowers and the results accomplished by the Dayton Company's employes.

"The National Cash Register Company believes in treating its employes the best in its power," said Prof. Thomas. "Nothing seems to escape the many heads of the departments. One instance of this thoughtfulness for its working women is shown in the fact that the company has special cars at the door of the factory in the evening at quitting time to carry the women to their homes. Then in order that the 500 women employed may not be lost in the crowd of 3,000 men employed in the factory, the women stop work fifteen minutes before the men's whistle blows.

"he women are also given a recess of ten minutes in the forenoon and again in the afternoon. During these periods calisthenics are practiced.

Lunches are served in dining rooms fitted up especially for the employes. Where the women pay the sum of five cents for a good healthy luncheon. In the men's dining room the lunch is somewhat more elaborate and the price is twelve cents.

The factory is also fitted up with bathrooms where the working people may bathe in the company's time. All these things the company believes are good investments."—"Dun's Review."

DIFFICULTIES WITH LABOR ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

As it is an American canal, there will be, in the opinion of the Chicago Chronicle, no lack of patriots to demand that it be built by American labor, presumably unionized labor; but the history of Panama canal construction does not warrant a belief that Americans could withstand the unhealthful conditions that prevail at the isthmus.

Even if sanitary science shall be able to abate the pestilential conditions which breed fevers and almost every known form of intestinal disease, the enervating climate would still be a menace to laborers from the temperate zone.

One peculiar effect of the climate was observed among the Chinese coolies employed by Colonel Totten in building the Panama railroad. Of the 1,000 so employed the mortality was 700, and a large number of those committed suicide. The panic-stricken survivors were deported.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

BEDAD!

"I tell you," said Bejabers in a rich brogue that I will make no attempt to reproduce, if you'll come to the House with me to-night it's I can get us seats. You'll see what Ulster can do. There's this Anderson case, and a crying shame it is, and the end of MacDonnell it will be, bedad, whatever happens to George Wyndham.

I argued for a time with my fiery friend from Belfast. Butjit's no good arguing with a patriot. So I held my tongue about the Anderson case, and I went to the House.

Divil a bit of it, said Bejabers, when we met in the Lobby, they won't fight it to-night. They won't prejudice their case by any discussion that can't be full, and that leaves Wyndham the last word before they've had time to get out the first. If the name of Anderson is mentioned I hope they'll walk out.

"But," I protested, "this is the Anderson case debate. I came to hear it. The Country wants to hear it. The Press has told them to want to hear it."

"Tis George Wyndham's fault and they'll find a way. And ye'll hear all about Ballinasloe."

"And phwat," I said, dropping into a brogue, "phwat the divil is Ballinasloe?

Is it Ballinasloe? Why 'tis the greatest scandal that ever was known. 'Tis just the Anderson case—Catholic preferment and Protestant pulverisation and Antony MacDonnell at the back of it all."

"My dear Bejabers," I began, "English gentlemen and responsible officials are not——"

But I soon gave up arguing. With a patriot it's bad enough, but with a pathriot——

And soon enough I heard all about Ballinasloe, and the committee which put a Catholic with seven years' service over the head of a Protestant with eleventh years and fourteen months on trial in the post as superintendent of an asylum—"the lunatic committee," according to Colonel Saunderson.

I heard the attack opened via Ballinasloe, I saw Mr. Devlin get up, and with a nervous tremor in his voice, switch the debate on to the unfortunate Constable Anderson. I heard the Ulster Unionists decline to give battle till they had a fair field, I heard unexpected passages of arms between Messrs. Wyndham and Redmond, and I heard the Chief Secretary, badly cornered and confused, make a lame reply to the indictment of his or his subordinate's administration. It was bright enough. But I had come to hear about the constable who (together with the poor young woman for whom little sympathy is generally expressed) was tortured and vilified to make a Roman holiday, and I was disappointed at hearing only an occasional and general mention of his case. Failing the revelations and scandals and impeachments, I should have been really bored, if it hadn't been for Bejabers. But he kept me in good humour, his running comments on and explanation of the scene were so piquantly malicious and so deliciously absurd.

"Do ye hear that, now?" he asked, when Mr. Devlin dragged the Anderson case to the front. "He's on shin ice. He's in a blue funk. Disgraceful, I call it."

"Call what?"

"The conshpiracy."

"Conspiracy?"

"Av coorse, the conshpiracy between Wyndham and the Nationalists. They're paving the way for an official quibble. They're playing his game for him."

"But, Bejabers, this is absurd. You must know——"

But you can't argue with a patriot.

When Mr. Craig, in his incisive and unruffled speech, refused to be drawn, and Mr. Moore, in his impassioned sincerity, breathed fire, slaughter, and threats, and convicted the Government of Ireland of being so "startled" by the Lunatic Committee's appointment as to demand an inquiry, and yet remain satisfied with the reply that the committee refused to give reasons, I could understand his enthusiasm for "the splendid strategy of me friends."

But I could not understand his excitement over the passage of arms between Messrs. Wyndham and Redmond over an arrangement made by Sir Acland Hood, nor could I share his delight at the obviously uncomfortable three hours to which the Chief Secretary was subjected.

Walking home no undertook to explain all to me. He made a long series of statements. But not even Bejabers could expect me, a British Unionist, to believe that Sir Antony MacDonnell was the tool of Catholic priests, Mr. George Wyndham the tool of Nationalist members, and the Government in peril because a cantankerous lot of Ulstermen dared to object to a piece of political jiggery when they insisted on calling spade in loud voices. Moreover, I endeavoured to explain to him how far his convictions had led him astray and how entirely innocent the debate had been of the construction he insisted on placing on its various incidents, how impossible they and how incapable people were of being guilty of his meanings.

But I might have saved my breath. "Ye will see," he said, "Ye will see."

Of course Bejabers is extravagant. Surely? But with a pathriot——J.C.P. in the "St. James's Budget."

MRS. WILKINS ON THE FISCAL QUESTION.

MR. JEROME K. JEROME in his "Idle Thoughts" in "M. A. P." writes of his efforts to find something amusing to say on the fiscal question:—

For days I thought of little else. My landlady—as we call them in the Temple—noticed my trouble. "Mrs. Wilkins," I confessed, I am trying to think of something innocently amusing to say on the fiscal question. I have heard about it she said, "but I don't have much time to read the papers. They want to make us pay more for our food, don't they?" For some of it, I explained. "Bad, then, we shall pay less for other things, so that really we shan't be paying more at all." "There don't seem much in it, either way," was Mrs. Wilkins' opinion. "Just so." I agreed, "that is the advantage of the system. It will cost nobody anything, and result in everybody being better off." "The pity is," said Mrs. Wilkins, "that nobody ever thought of it before. The whole trouble hitherto," I explained, "has been the foreigner." "Ah," said Mrs. Wilkins, "I never heard much good of him, though they do say the Almighty has a use for almost everything." "These foreigners," I continued, these Germans and Americans, they dump things on us, you know." "What's that?" demanded Mrs. Wilkins. "What's dump? Well, it's dumping, you know. You take things, and you dump them down." But what things? How do they do it?"

DIFFICULTIES.

Why, all sorts of things; pig-iron, bacon, doormats—everything. They bring them over here—in ships you understand—and then if you please just dump them down upon our shores." "You don't mean surely to tell me that they just throw them out and leave them there?" queried Mrs. Wilkins. "Of course not," I replied; "when I say they dump these things upon our shores, that is a figure of speech. What I mean is they sell them to us." "But why do we buy them if we don't want them?" asked Mrs. Wilkins; "we're not bound to buy them, are we?" It is their artfulness I explained, "these Germans and Americans, and the others; they are all just as bad as one another—they insist on selling us these things at less price than they cost to make." "It seems a bit silly of them, don't it?" thought Mrs. Wilkins; I "suppose being foreigners, poor things, they ain't naturally got much sense." "It does seem silly of them, if you look at it in that way." I admitted; "but what we have got to consider is, the injury it is doing us." "Don't see how it can do us much harm," argued Mrs. Wilkins; "seems a bit of luck so far as we concerned."

BOARD OF TRADE TO THE RESCUE.

"I don't seem to be putting this thing quite in the right light to you, Mrs. Wilkins," I confessed. "It is a long argument, and you might not be able to follow it; but you must take it as a fact now generally admitted that the cheaper you buy things the sooner your money goes. By allowing the foreigner to sell us all these things at about half the cost price, he is getting richer every day, and we are getting poorer. Unless we, as a country, insist on paying at least twenty per cent. more for everything we want, it is calculated that in a few years England won't have a penny left." "Sounds a bit topsy turvy," suggested Mrs. Wilkins. "It may sound so," I answered; "but I fear there can be no doubt of it. The Board of Trade returns would seem to prove it conclusively." "Well, God be praised, we've found it out in time," ejaculated Mrs. Wilkins piously. "It is a matter of congratulation," I agreed; "the difficulty is that a good many other people say that far from being ruined we are doing very well indeed, and are growing richer every year." "But how can they say that," argued Mrs. Wilkins, "when, as you tell me, those trade returns prove just the opposite?" "Well, they say the same, Mrs. Wilkins; that the Board of Trade returns prove just the opposite." "Well, they can't both be right," said Mrs. Wilkins. "You would be surprised, Mrs. Wilkins," I said, "how many things can be proved from Board of Trade returns?" But I have not yet thought of that article for Pilson.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 6.

There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the Monthly Challenge Cup and practice this Saturday afternoon the 6th instant from 4 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. LAYARD DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, August 6.

1 Extract from Government Notification, General Department, No 3910 dated Bombay Castle 29th July 1904 is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps. Lieutenant Graham Thomas Walters Oliver is trasferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 6.

1 There will be a meeting at the B V A Club on Monday next, the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. of all members of the Corps interested in Carbine shooting, with a view to discussing a Scheme for the forthcoming season.

2 Leave of absence for six months from 9th instant has been granted to Br R Wood.

3 The following transfer has been sanctioned Gr B Defrece to the reserve in No. 1 Co and No. 2 sub-division.

4 Major Carta Commanding R G A Colaba, has kindly consented deliver a lecture in the B V A Club on Friday next the 12th instant at 6-30 p.m. on the subject of "Torpedo Boat Attack." The O C hopes that members both gunners and sappers will make a point of attending.

5 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Thursday next the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

A REAL PICK-ME-UP.—"Talk about champagne," said Byron, "there is nothing which cheers yogs spirits up like a dose of salts." But had he known Hunyadi Janos he would certainly have pre-ferred this, the best and safest natural aperient.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

At the Napoleonic battle of Jena, fought on October 14, 1806, the first German Regiment of Hussars (known as the Hussars of Gettkandt) lost its standard. This interesting relic has now been discovered by a Potsdam collector in the possession of a bric-a-brac dealer. The collector promptly purchased it, and has now presented it to the Kaiser. The latter, not unnaturally, is anxious to know something of its history during the last ninety-eight years, and has given orders that an investigation shall be made into the circumstances.

According to a French writer—and who shall say that he does not speak the truth?—a certain Swedish city, and that one of importance, has decided upon a new and altogether satisfactory tax. Determined that the weight of the tax should be born by those best capable of supporting it, the worthy civic fathers decided that it should be imposed on—let us call it adiposity. Those with nicely rounded forms, they not unnaturally argued are the most prosperous, and therefore the best fitted to pay. The tax, they said, was both moral and just—just, for the reason mentioned above; moral, because it served to induce temperance in eating and drinking. Up to 90 kilos. no tax was payable. Beyond that every one must pay 12s. 6d. per year. Those weighing 90 kilos. paid double, while those above 100 were assessed 8s. the kilo. on the surplus. Let us hope that in due time we shall be vouchsafed both the name of the town and details of the success of the tax.

To the list of clever animals, which by now must have grown as long as that of clever men, a correspondent adds yet another—this time a Lancashire cat. It was owned by a mining official, who at one time used to go down to the mine every morning at four. On leaving his house each morning the light which he carried shone through the fanlight over the front door, and for some time he was greatly surprised by the fact that the knocker of the door would give a spectral rap just as he got downstairs, while on opening the door he always found that no one was there. Each time, however, something soft and furry brushed past him into the house. He investigated the matter, and found that the cat it was that knocked. Every morning as soon as his light appeared the cat, who had spent the night in the open, would leap up at the knocker, lift it with its paw, and then drop to the ground, waiting for the door to open. Let us hope that what the Lancashire cat thought yesterday the rest of the feline world won't think to-morrow, or early risos will have a busy time of it.

An interesting legend attaches to the living of Addingham, now vacant by the death of Canon Haynman. The town of that name, it seems, lies buried beneath the waves and sands of Morecambe Bay, the church, vicarage, and Sunday school being the sole remnants left above water, and they in perilous proximity to it, the storms of each successive winter making fresh inroads on the church-yard and garden. Situated six miles from Ulverston, on the west shore of the Bay and four miles from a station, it is, as Dr. Hayman thought, a sufficiently out-of-the-world spot, but to an antiquarian, as was he, it has its compensations. The church is of great antiquity, with unique fragments of painted glass and a fine specimen of a "squint." Within a few yards of it, and rising straight up from the shore, is a fine "moat," and within a morning's walk are the little-known but massive remains of Gleaston Castle, the ruins of the Roman fort on Piel Island, a Druidical circle on Birkrig Common, and, above all, the ruins of Furness Abbey.

We have heard of marriages being celebrated in lion's cage and balloons and other unlikely places, in Carson City they are apparently fashionable. Not having experienced yet another absurdity of the kind which out-distances all the others, A travelling circus recently arrived in the town. Two of the male acrobats, who formed part of it, were engaged to two female "artistes" in the same line of business. They decided to get married on the trapeze—and it was done accordingly. The magistrate who performed the ceremony mounted a pyramid of clowns in order to attain the same elevation as the brides and bridegrooms. The traditional "Yes" was pronounced very distinctly by the two brides at the moment that they executed a spring from their respective positions, through the air to the sides of their husbands. Several thousands of spectators acted as witnesses, all of whom agreed that the ceremony was of a very elevating kind. No one, probably, was better pleased than the circus proprietor, if, as one supposes, he made the usual charge for admission.

By this time the female postal employe has become an integral part of the national life. Some of us will be a little surprised to learn that she is by no means a modern discovery—so far, at any rate as Austria is concerned; for in that country she was already flourishing by the middle of the eighteenth century, in the archives of the Imperial Postal Museum the record is kept of the appointment of two deputy postmistresses in the years 1744 and 1748 by Prince Alexander of Thurn and Taxis, who then held the postal monopoly of the Empire. In 1779 a woman was appointed postmistress of the town of Warendorf. Some of the character-sketches of the female employes of times gone by preserved in the museum are interesting reading. Marianne Kroyn as the "Zoppoter Schnellpost," carried the letters between Zoppot and Danzig for 32 years, and would no doubt have continued in her post had she not been murdered while defending her letter-bag from robbers in the forest. Maria Zwieklinsky, the "Ragnitzer Schnell-post," carried the letters between Ragnit and Tilsit for no less than 45 years, while the widow Hammerstein performed the same duty between Wald and Elberfeld for 33 years. It is interesting to note that the female employes mentioned almost invariably seem to have given great satisfaction.

According to the "Lady's Pictorial," manners are speaking generally, improving, but the absolutely scandalous behaviour of the guests at a certain great party the other evening revealed the tone of some members of society better than a thousand journalistic flights or novelists' sermonettes. Even at the recent State ball the officials could not stand upon ceremony with a guest who was transgressing a social rule and indeed there seems no circle of society in which perfect manners or unfailing courtesy can be found invariably.

Lord Avebury was the first person to have his photograph taken in England. M. Daguerre, the co-inventor with M. Niepce of the art of photography, came to London to patent the invention which bears his name, and paid an early visit to the present Lord Avebury's father. The enthusiastic Frenchman was soon explaining the details of his new discovery. Young John Lubbock, as he then was, was playing in the garden, and M. Daguerre, pointing to him, asked to be allowed to give a practical demonstration of the art. The request was, of course, granted, and a successful result followed.

It is astonishing what a number of terms have been imported into our vernacular from our Indian Empire. For example (says the "London Argus"), Solong, as a term of adieu, is doubtless a corruption of Salaam, the salutation in common use in India, and used indifferently as our How are you? and good-bye are. Jolly-boat is there is little doubt derived from the Indian gallivat. Khaki, which is in popular use to describe cloth of a certain colour, is an Indian adjective meaning of the colour of dust. Jib, as in Hold your jib, is the Indian word for tongue.

In proportion to its population Brazil takes first place as a country of coffee drinkers. The consumption of coffee per capita in Brazil is fourteen pounds, each year in Belgium and Holland it is eleven pounds while in the United States each person of the population consumes an average of eight pounds of coffee yearly. England is much behind in the procession with a consumption of only one-half pound per capita annually, but the amount of tea consumed on an average in England by each person is five times as great as in the United States.

A few years ago (writes a lady correspondent in "M.A.P.") I was travelling up to London from Cambridge, and arrived at the station just before the departure of the train. In the carriage which I entered were seated two gentlemen who seemed to be engaged in a heated argument, the subject being the respective merits of English and American railways. Finally, one of the disputants turned to his companion with an air of triumph. In spite of what you say, the privacy of these English carriages is a disadvantage. Here's a case in point. Look at this lady here. Suppose you and I were a pair of ruffians, it would be the easiest thing in the world to rob and murder her. In an American train this would be impossible. Then he turned to me and said with immitable grace: Pardon me for even supposing you to be the victim of such a tragedy, but do you not agree with me? Shortly after this I happened to notice there was an engaged liable on the window, which I had not noticed in my hurry. Out of curiosity I looked at the name. It was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Then I remembered why the face had seemed familiar. I apologised for my intrusion, fearing that I might have interrupted a discussion of State affairs. But Sir Michael's reply was to thank me for providing a means of proving his argument.

The difficulty with a poor man with a family of young children is put to in obtaining rooms is even greater in America, and especially in New York than is the case in England. Therefore is it pleasant to read of a property owners in Alton Illinois, who has just completed the erection of a large block of tenements towards obtaining rooms in which the chief recommendation is the possession of a young family. Childless would be tenants are to be kindly but resolutely refused and it is expressly stated that an increase in family shall not be followed by an increase in rent as is too commonly the case elsewhere. The building has been given the appropriate name of "The Stork's Nest." Let us hope, for the credit of young humanity, that the public spirited proprietor is not compiled to rebuild sooner than would otherwise be the case.

A Paris newspaper has been at the trouble to keep a careful list of the Russian and Japanese losses sent to it by its correspondents and news-agencies since the beginning of the war. It has added up the long list of losses, and here are the interesting results to date. The Russians have had 89,000 men killed, 191,000 wounded, and 90,300 taken prisoners. At sea the Muscovite has lost 79 battleships of the type of the Retvisan, 41 of the type of the Petropavlovsk, 148 cruisers, 412 torpedo destroyers, and 1,493 torpedoes. On the other hand, the Japanese have had 101,000 killed, 138,000 wounded, and 130,000 taken prisoners. Their maritime force has been diminished by 52 battleships, 80 cruisers, 102 torpedo destroyers, and 598 torpedo boats. At this rate of distruction the army and navy on both sides will soon be annihilated. But with the remembrance of the enormous newspapers casualties during the South African war it would be manifestly out of place to carp at such comparatively moderate figures as these.

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Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. H. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

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THE NEW TREAD IS A GUARANTEE THAT YOU ARE GETTING GENUINE DUNLOP TYRES EQUALLY GOOD FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

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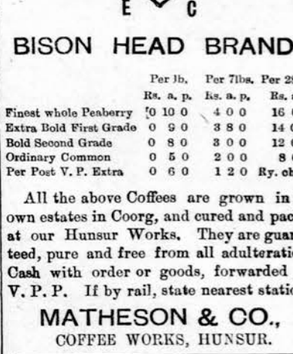

As Regards Invalid Cookery,

bear in mind that your object is to impart nourishment; invalids are fiddy, and their digestive organs weak.

Remembering this, try LEMCO. Besides being very nourishing, Lemco dishes are so delicious and tempting that the faddiest invalid relishes them; they are so digestible that the weakest stomach can assimilate them.

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"ROB ROY" PENS.

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made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

gives that refreshing feeling of thorough purification, as well as protection against contagious diseases.

(10% Crystal Carbolic).

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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

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The very thing for Smokers of Discrimination.

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GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

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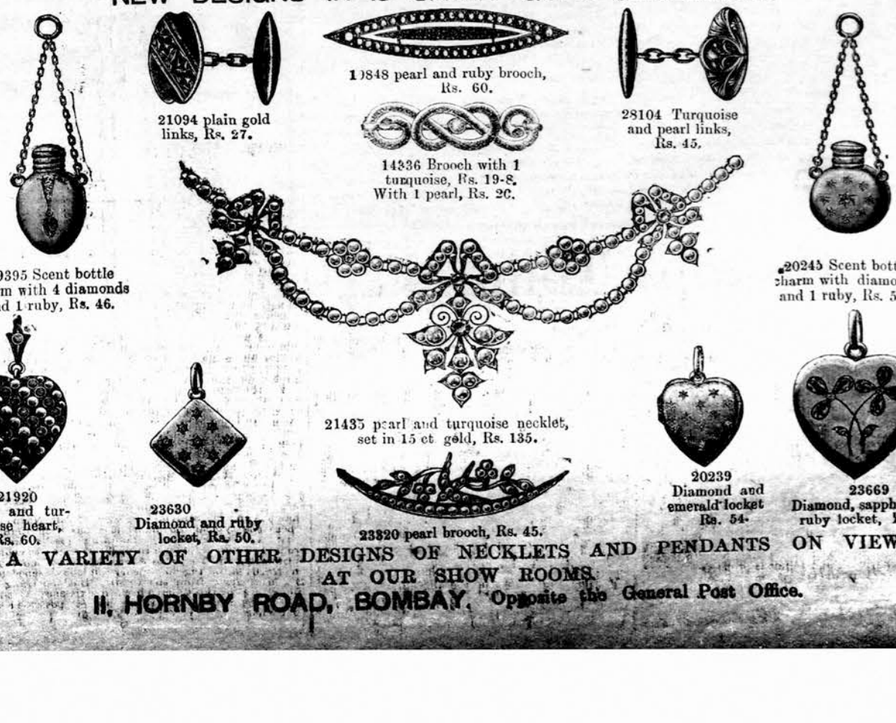
THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

NEW DESIGNS IN 18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.


21094 plain gold links, Rs. 27.
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21920 Pearl and turquoise heart, Rs. 60.
23630 Diamond and ruby locket, Rs. 50.
23320 pearl brooch, Rs. 45.
20239 Diamond and emerald locket Rs. 54.
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A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF NECKLETS AND PENDANTS ON VIEW AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

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CURE YOUR COUGH WITH POTTLE'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

[redacted] GREEN

[redacted]n can now more [redacted]opinion recklessly [redacted] Warp and Woof" [redacted]tire that she has [redacted] which has since [redacted]ss at the Vaude- [redacted]cibly by a police- [redacted]papers, wherein a [redacted]61 421 and cases for [redacted]om 8-30 In the morning

It is astonishing how like "Warp and Woof" the case of Mme.—— girls. Miss Maisie Mary Vines, one of His Majesty's inspectors, said that on the Monday before Ascot Mme.——'s girls were kept late at work to finish a "fashionable costume to be worn at the races." Work was supposed to cease at eight (late enough in all conscience) but three bodice hands were engaged till 10-30, a skirt assistant (a girl of eighteen) till eleven, and three other dressmakers until 11-30. They all started work at 8-30 in the morning, and, with intervals for meals were employed for fifteen consecutive hours. Mme——'s explanation of all this to the lady inspector might have been an extract from the scene between Mme. Stefan is and the inspector in "Warp and Woof," for all that it differed in broad detail. Mme.—— said that the lady must have had leave for August the next day; that this lady did not come at the appointed time to be fitted, but deferred the visit until the very last; and that the girls were well cared for! Is there anywhere to be had a truer life likeness of "Warp and Woof" than this?

If Mme.——had specially studied the points of the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton's touching play at the Vaudeville, she could not have provided a parallel case more striking than her own. Scarcely a feature of the "Warp and Woof" story has been left uncopied. In Mme.——, as in Mme. Stefanie, we have a lady of plain English name passing under a fancy French one, "for the sake of business." In "Warp and Woof" we have Mme. Stefanie leaving her girls at work at a late hour, and returning to them at a later one, all bustle and anxiety, and honey-covered commands, to see that Theodosia Hemming and her companies have finished the ball dress for the stingy Society lady, who called to be fitted only a few hours before. See how this compares with a passage in the police-court report: "Defendant had herself been out to dinner that night, and returning at a quarter to eleven, she at once went to the workroom and asked if the costume was finished. She personally directed that the work-hands must continue until it was finished." Do Mrs. Lyttelton's critics still say that her picture of the West-end dressmaker's workroom is an impossible one?

The special matinee at the Duke of York's yesterday of George Paston's new play, The Pharisee's Wife, brought to our notice once more a lady whose nicely finished yet natural method of acting might with advantage to the London stage be less frequently employed away from it. Miss Madge McIntosh was chosen recently by Mr. Frederick Harrison and Mr. Cyril Maude to play Miss Jaffrey's part in Cousin Kate on tour, and the young actress is proud of having been selected for the work, it is because she feels that no greater compliment could be paid her than the compliment of being considered the right sort of player to represent a "creation of so delightful a comedienne as Miss Jeffreys. The last London engagement of Miss McIntosh (who in private life is Mrs. Graham Browne, the wife of the Duke of Killiecrankie at the Criterion) was with Mrs. Langtry in Mademoiselle Mars at the Imperial; and before this she made a great hit in the Stage Society's performances of "The Waters of Bitterness" and Mrs. Warren's Profession.

After short experience of the stage at Professor Herkomer's theatre at Bushey, Miss Madge McIntosh, at the age of sixteen, gave a matinee performance herself of Masks and Faces, and undertaking which was threatened twice during the afternoon with sudden extinction. At the outset of the proceedings Miss McIntosh (the Peg Wofington) discovered to her alarm that the prompter had lost his book. A student of plays and not merely a taker of parts, the young actress was practically "word perfect" with all the principal characters; but feeling that her companions might get struck with "stage fright" at the awful thought, in the progress of the comedy, that they were all depending on one brain, and that the brain of a "star" of sixteen, Miss McIntosh, telling the promter to say nothing about his loss, made up a dummy prompt-book with blank sheets and a brown paper cover, and got the man to stand in the usual place with it throughout the play. There were one or two calls upon it, but the debutante herself supplied the "missing words," and the deception was not discovered. Had it been generally known that the promter's book was lost, nervousness would in all probability have caused many in the company to forget their parts entirely.

The second accident accompanying the first appearance of Miss McIntosh in London was the burning of her best dress. Fortunately the showiest part of the conflagration took place when the dress had been torn from her and dropped to the floor, or there might have been no Peg Wofington as well as no prompter's book. Miss McIntosh had only one other dress in the theatre, and in this she had to appear throughout the whole play, with slight ornamental variations devised by her resourceful brain on the spur of the moment. The fire demon followed her to Brussels, where with her clever husband, she gave a season of Shakespeare. The fire, caused by some exposed part of an electric apparatus in Mr. and Mrs. Graham Browne's dressing room, was very soon put out; but as the news got outside the theatre that the mischief had been invited by a towel having been hung over it, Mr. Browne, to his dismay, was called for next night by a little army of gendarmes, and marched off to have something like a riot act read to him by a very angry magistrate. It was only after the most pathetic entreaties that he was released in time to get back to the theatre and play his part, and even then he had to back up his promise to appear before the magistrate again, for a further lecture, by depositing substantial bail.

Mr. Albert, Gilmer, the manager of the Oxford, has things at his house as smart as his own appearance which is saying a lot. There is tradition at the Oxford that when Mr. Gilmer is missing for a minute or two from the auditorium he is in his office ironing his hat, changing his tie and collar and polishing up his patent boots with cream and a silk handkerchief. The man is reflected in the evening's entertainment, which is in every way fresh and bright and up-to-date. The new American story-teller here, Mr. Loney Haskell, is well up to his business, and if, now and again, he gives us a yarn "older than the hills, those infantile eruption of earth's epidermis," he certainly awakens a new interest in it by the quaintness of the telling.

Wrestling cannot exactly be called a new feature of music-hall entertainment, but George Hackenschmidt is the champion wrestler of the world; and on the night I saw him kiss the stage with the two shoulder-blades of a nameless opponent from Liverpool in the space of six minutes, he had come fresh from his victory over Jenkins at the Albert Hall, and was additionally interesting as a conquering hero. I was told by a wrestling expert that his success is due less to his skill than to his strength and that this is so great that he is never likely to be beaten. Hackenschmidt is a teetotaler and a non-smoker, and he always gets to bed as early as his engagements will allow him.

Loaded with honours from America, where her impersonation of the London "masher" appears to have been far better understood and enjoyed than Mr. Albert Chevalier's pictures of cockney character—probably because the Whitechapelite is too great a stranger to American audiences to be grasped, Miss Vesta Tilley has returned to London and to the Oxford, and is, of course, one of the chiefest among the chief attractions of Mr. Albert Gilmer's programme. When one speaks of Miss Tilley's youthful figure one does so with two meanings, for while it is marvellous that the "London Idol" should still look so young, it is more marvellous that her youthfulness should, to the eye be that of the youth, actually the kind, of the new lounge suit and the fresh panama who swaggers up and down the seaside piers by day and is the gay dog of the seaside music-hall bars by night. Tilley's imitations of the Cockney youth in his various moods and suits of clothes—the eldest son of the prosperous High Street tradesman—are extremely clever performances, and there is no question at all about her tremendous popularity with the music-hall public.

The slim, boyish, and what one might, having in mind the illustrated catalogue of a popular outfitter, call the "Youths' Department" figure of Miss Vesta Tilley, is always dressed in clothes well cut, if at times they err on the side of conspicuousness. Her dress suit with its wide and square-cut tails and its curiously pointed fronts—the very latest American fashion—fits as if it had come from Savile Row, and her light flannel seaside suit, also reflecting New York's gaily mode of the moment, would, in its "hang," have satisfied D'Orsay. Miss Tilley has always gone to first-rate tailors and paid a lot for her clothes, and she has the wardrobe of an extravagant young Marquis. Roughly speaking, her collection of clothes includes three or four dress suits, half a dozen each of frock and morning coats, over thirty pairs of trousers, a dozen overcoats, five or six lounge suits, countless fancy waistcoats (for day and evening wear), dozens of shirts, and boots of every conceivable kind—boots with brown buckskin uppers, boots with white canvas uppers, boots with grey doeskin uppers, dress boots with black "stockinette" uppers brown boot, with white buckskin uppers, plain black boots, plain brown boots, plain white boots; the same variety, of shoes, and several pairs of dancing pumps.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort North, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	5	1	12
C Market, Bhoiwada, Pangrapole, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	21
Khetwadi Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Parel, Sewri, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Ferrier, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	4
Non-residents and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	8	3	95
Total plague deaths to date	276,168	223,153	
Same date last year	10	14	90

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STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

Absolutely Unique in Quality.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555. Ordinary Size. Price: 1R. 8As. per tin of 50.
No. 999. Ordinary Size. Extra Quality, Gold Tipped.
Astorias: Billiard Room Size.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD CLASS TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

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Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Dinshaw, Merwan & Co.
D. Merwan & Co.
D. Macropolo & Co.

Manufacturers, ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary. They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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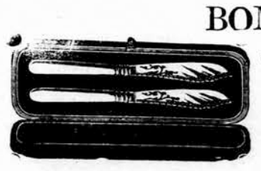
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades, Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

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Plain, complete, in case.
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Teapot,
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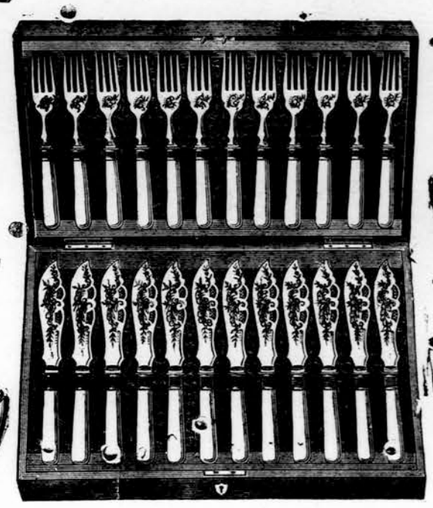

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Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver.
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A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

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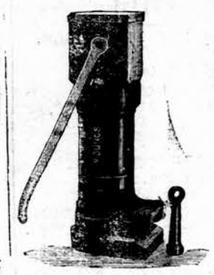

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, NO. 72.

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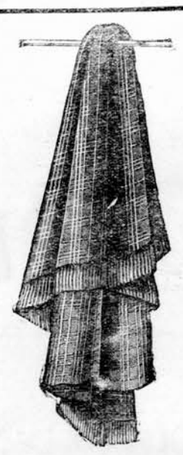
Just Landed 650 ALL WOOL TRAVELLING RUGS.

Size: 54 by 70. Weight, 3¾ lbs.

Handsome reversible checks and plaids.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE, Rs. 3-12 each.



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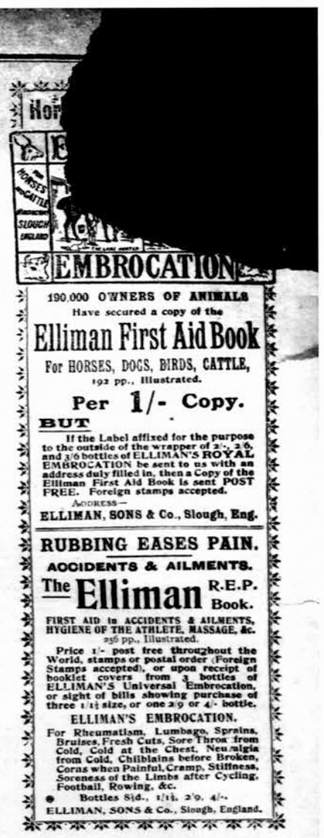
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